# THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

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### IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

In the Peace Convention to-day Messrs. Chase and Ewing, of Ohio, Wickliffe, of Kentucky, Loomis, of Pennsylvania, and Rives, of Virginia, delivered addresses consequent on the death of Judge Wright. They were in a high degree eulogistic of the deceased, and abounded in patriotic sentiments.

The Peace Conference Committee had a protracted session to-day. They meet again at seven o'clock this evening, when they expect to finish their labors by agreeing upon a plan of settlement. They have arranged everything except the Territorial question. The border slave States are for making a permanent settlement, by including all territory now held or that may hereafter be acquired. The radical Northern members of the committee are for making a temporary settlement, by applying the settlement only to existing territory, upon the policy of excluding territory which may be hereafter acquired from any present compromise. All of the more important debates have been hitherto based upon this point. It is, in fact, the only point of difficulty. There has been no controversy respecting the third, fourth, fifth and sixth articles of Mr. Guthrie's proposition.

The committee still encounter strong opposition from the members of the Convention from New York and some of the New England States.

The committee hope to be able to report to-morrow.

MR. GUTHRIE'S PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

Article 1. That all the territory of the United States shall be divided by a line from east to west, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude; and in all territory north of that line involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, is prohibited whilst it shall belong to the United States or be under a Territorial government; and in all territory south of said line involuntary servitude is recognized as it exists in the Southern States of the Union whilst such territory shall belong to the United States or be under a Territorial government; and neither Congress nor the Territorial government shall have power to hinder or prevent emigrants to said Territory from taking with them persons held by them to [illegible] the [illegible] taken, nor to impair the right arising out of said relations, and be subject to judicial cognizance. The United States Courts of such Territory shall have jurisdiction thereof, and these rights shall be protected by the courts and all the departments of the Territorial government, under or according to the laws of the State from which the person bound to such service may have been taken. And when any territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population required for a member of Congress, according to the then federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it may, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude or labor, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

Art. 2. That no territory shall hereafter be acquired by the United States without the concurrence of three-fourths of the Senate; but no treaty by which territory shall be acquired shall be ratified without the two-thirds vote of the Senate, as required by the constitution.

Art. 3. That neither the constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish or control within any State or Territory of the United States the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons bound to labor or involuntary service therein; nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and Virginia, and the owners, nor without making the owners who do not consent previously full compensation; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof in which it is established or recognized; nor to authorize specific tax or any higher rate of taxes on persons bound to labor than on land, in proportion to value; nor to authorize any of the African race or their descendants to become citizens or exercise the right of suffrage in the choice of federal officers.

Art. 4. That hereafter the paragraph of the fourth article of the constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation, and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor from any other State or Territory of the United States to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

Art. 5. The emigration or importation of the African race into any State or any Territory of the United States, whether for residence or involuntary service, is forever prohibited, and Congress shall have the power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Art. 6. That the first, second, third and fifth articles of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the constitution, and third paragraph of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States.

MR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

I learn, from an authoritative source, that Mr. Lincoln has perfected his inaugural, and that while it does not violate the policy of the Chicago platform, it does not close the door against an amicable adjustment of pending difficulties, providing the people, through a constitutional convention, desire a change in the fundamental laws of the land.

THE STRUGGLE FOR POWER UNDER THE LINCOLN REGIME.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1860.

The speeches of Mr. Lincoln in the West are the signal for an active development of opposing combinations that have been in existence for some time to control him. It is easy to see that he will arrive in Washington with a dizzy head and staggering under the responsibilities surrounding him. He is unequal to the crisis, and will feel it so sensibly when he arrives here that it is inferred he will rush for safety into the arms of some man of strong will, who will keep his conscience and manage his government. The struggle is, who shall it be. And on this question probably are suspended the issues of peace and war. Seward and Chase are the rival aspirants. The former is backed by the Wall street moneyed interest and much of the old whig element of the republican party. Whatever of indirect influence the conservative, peace loving people of the country, can exert, is also thrown in the same scale; and all of these influences are manipulated by the Mephistophelean fingers of Thurlow Weed, who is unceasing in making his arrangements.

Mr. Chase is supported by the radical part of the democratic party that sloughed off in 1848, and again in 1854, assisted by Greeley and all the fanatical abolitionists. It is a powerful combination in point of numbers, talent and influence.

Bryant, Field, Trumbull, King, and a host of others, are unremitting in their efforts to drive Seward out of the Cabinet, and put the reins of government into the hands of Chase. The contest is doubtful. No one can tell which of these contending factions will prevail, and until the struggle is decided the result of peace or war hangs evenly in the balance. Should Seward succeed, and be permitted to make a harmonious Cabinet, the country may look for peace. Should, on the contrary, victory perch on the banner of Chase, then the country will be one universal camp in less than thirty days.

Mr. Seward has engaged the house occupied by Gen. Cass, and it is undergoing the necessary change for the occupation of the new Premier.

Mr. Lincoln, who will arrive here on Saturday of next week, will be the guest of Senator Seward until the 4th of March.

No especial arrangements have been made for the reception of Mr. Lincoln in this city.

The city authorities have arranged for a civic and local military display on the day of inauguration. In the evening a grand ten dollar inauguration ball will be given in a building to be erected at a cost of four thousand dollars on Judiciary square. The list of the Committee of Arrangements will be completed to-morrow. It is headed by Lieut. General Scott.

The Congressional Committee to inform the President and Vice President elect of their election, consists of Mr. Trumbull, on the part of the Senate, and Messrs Washburn, of Illinois, and Burlingame, on the part of the House.

EUROPEAN INQUIRY INTO THE FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

Mr. Nichols, an English banker, and Mons. De Jeancaux, a Paris banker, arrived here a few days since on a secret mission to examine the financial condition of the country, the probable stability of the government, and other matters pertinent thereto. They tarried here a short time and proceeded South to investigate the pecuniary condition and resources of that section and to take care of European interests generally. After this they will proceed to Mexico and make similar investigations in that country, having in view the ultimate establishment of a joint English and French protectorate there. Mr. Nichols has the authority of British bankers to assume the pecuniary responsibility of building a Pacific Railroad to pass through the territory of the Southern States of America and the Northern States of Mexico.

Messrs. Nichols and De Jeancaux will meet in Mexico four other agents—two English and two French—who have gone direct to Mexico, landing at Vera Cruz, who have a mission similar to their own. The bankers referred to represent forty million dollars Mexican debt. The whole debt to England and France is about two hundred million dollars. If this government refuses to recognize the Southern confederacy these agents are authorized to buy up the entire indebtedness of Mexico, a large amount of the bonds held in Europe being now on the way to this country. From information received here there is every reason to believe that the protection of France and England will be extended over Mexico as soon as the events foreshadowed above are consummated.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

A republican caucus will be held to-morrow night, to consider the financial condition of the country, and devise ways and means to sustain the credit of the government.

The appropriation bills have been reported with the usual items under the existing laws without reference to the secession movements. There is no appropriation for the branch mint at Dahlonega, Georgia, that institution being considered useless, and for years past has had little more than a nominal existence.

The estimates of the Engineer department are for all the forts, omitting those South of Chesapeake Bay with the exception of Calhoun, Virginia, and Taylor and Jefferson, Florida.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill—Messrs. Sickles, Campbell and Aldrich, on the part of the House, and Messrs. Pearce, Bigler and Clark, from the Senate—had a long session this morning, but adjourned over. The bill will be lost if this Conference fails to agree.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, struck his favorite Tariff bill a heavy blow to-day by forcing the Pacific Railroad bill to the Speaker's table. The friends of the [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and Sickles, will retaliate fiercely on Morrill's tariff.

The Post Office Appropriation bill will be presented to-morrow by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads will consider next Tuesday the Farnsworth bill, declaring all railroad bridges post routes. Messrs. Farnsworth and Quarles will appear before the committee to advocate it, and Messrs. Washburne and Olin to oppose it.

The House to-day attempted to patch up the Pacific Railroad bill, already laden with amendments [illegible]

[illegible] the details of the movement of vessels composing that squadron. The health of the officers and crews was good. There was no tidings of the Levant, and the impression was general that she was lost. The Commodore had received late despatches from Commander Hunt, who was at Callao. He reports all quiet at that point.

General Cushing made a closing argument in the great Gaines case to-day. Mrs. Gaines was present, and was sensibly affected by the plea of her counsel.

Dr. Leverett Bradley, of New York, the inventor and patentee of important improvements in telegraphing, is now here to oppose any special legislation extending the Morse patent, claiming that it would have the effect of preventing the public from enjoying the advantages of improvements which would reduce the cost of telegraphing fifty per cent on the present rates, and increase the facilities of transmitting matter to fourfold the amount now sent, and on the ground that any extension would, while injuring the public, only benefit a company which has a monopoly. The memorial for the Morse extension will be opposed by a counter memorial.

Lieut. Sayre, of Alabama, of the Marine Corps, resigned his commission to-day, and will return home.

The Pacific mails to the Navy Department brought no intelligence in regard to the missing sloop-of-war Levant, from which no tidings have been received since last September.

Despatches from Flag Officer Bell, of the Mediterranean squadron, say, under the date of the 17th of January, that eighteen American vessels were lying at Messina, and others expected. The presence of the steam sloop Richmond caused not only great satisfaction to our countrymen engaged in commerce, but to the inhabitants themselves, and Mr. Bell says he believes it will add to their security and aid in preventing a collision between the Neapolitan and Sardinian forces.

Messrs. Pryor, Edwards and Maynard compose the Special Committee of the House to inquire into the truth of the allegation that certain Southern members from the seceding States have abstracted books from the Library of Congress to form a library for the Southern confederation.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14, 1861.

In the Convention to-day six model flags were presented, and referred.

The remainder of the time was passed in secret session.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 14, 1861.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, the President of the Southern confederacy, will leave Jackson, Mississippi, this evening for this city. He comes via Chattanooga and Atlanta. His inauguration takes place on Monday next.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14, 1861.

The State Convention is now in session. The day has been devoted to completing an organization.

The credentials of the Commissioners, John S. Preston, of South Carolina; Fulton Anderson, of Mississippi, and H. L. Benning, of Georgia, were received, and a committee appointed to invite them to seats and notify them of their readiness to receive communications.

Adjourned.

The Convention is going to work quite leisurely, though much feeling prevails relative to future action, which depends mainly on proceedings at Washington.

SPEECH OF GOV. WISE, OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Feb. 14, 1861.

Governor Wise was serenaded to-night. An immense crowd congratulated him. Subsequently, in a speech, he said he was for Virginia first, but if she sided with aggression, he was against. He pronounced false and infamous the report that he ever contemplated the invasion of Washington to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He was severe on President Buchanan and Gen. Scott. He deprecated civil war, but counselled active preparation to resist coercion. He was for the Union and constitution, but would never submit to a Northern confederacy. He believed if Virginia would take a firm stand, and do her duty faithfully, all will yet be well. She should demand of the government to vacate the forts and arsenals, and stand as mediator between the North.

MICHIGAN AND THE VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.

DETROIT, Feb. 14, 1861.

[illegible]

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

[illegible]

THE PALMETTO FLAG AT SHIPPENSBURG.

[illegible]

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

[illegible]

### THE INAUGURATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

**The Armed Occupation of the Federal Capital by Federal Troops, to Secure the Peaceful Inauguration of the President Elect.**

**Our Washington Correspondence.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

*Warlike Appearance of the City—The Display of Federal Troops—Their Names, Numbers, Quarters, Services, Batteries, Officers, Men—Military Histories of Some of the Chief Officers—What they have done and what they are now Doing—The Local Troops of Washington—Their Numbers and Organizations—Perilous Condition of Things, &c., &c.*

The first intimation the public received that Lieutenant General Winfield Scott meditated the occupation of the federal capital by federal troops was through a telegraphic despatch sent by the General from the city of Washington to Fort Leavenworth some two months ago. In this despatch General Scott ordered the presence here, with the utmost despatch, of the United States troops stationed at Leavenworth, excepting a few who were retained to garrison the fort. The nature of this order leaked out somewhere on the line between Washington and St. Louis and the fact was published in the newspapers, much to the chagrin of General Scott, and much to the alarm of some people and to the indignation of others in the federal capital. This initiative movement of General Scott once becoming known, there was but little, at any rate no extraordinary pains taken to conceal subsequent proceedings of a similar character.

WHY GENERAL SCOTT ORDERED THE TROOPS HERE.

Early as November last the acting Commander-in-Chief received intimations that the capital would be in danger on or before the 4th of March. He was informed, from time to time, that bodies of armed men, with hostile intent against the incoming administration, were holding secret meetings, and forming the most diabolical plans against the federal capital. These secret meetings, according to his information, were held in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland (especially in the city of Baltimore) and in the city of Washington itself. At one time it was reported that a force of ten thousand men was organized in Virginia to invade the District of Columbia. A close surveillance was instituted in this city upon all military meetings of a secret and suspicious character. General Scott was kept regularly informed of the proceedings of at least one of these meetings, through [illegible]

### THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., presented several petitions asking Congress to stand by the constitution as it is; also, other petitions in favor of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Mich., presented the joint resolutions of the Michigan State Legislature, expressing the adherence of Michigan to the Union; offering the military force of the State to the federal government, and asking that no concessions be made to traitors. Mr. Bingham said that these resolutions had passed with great unanimity, and he thought they expressed the feeling of the State. He said that they would adhere to the constitution as it is, and that they had no sympathy with treason or those in the government who took measures to destroy it. He hoped his Southern friends would yet come to see that the best way for them was to submit to the beneficent rule of the government; but if not, and they insisted in their efforts to destroy, then must they take the responsibility.

Mr. KING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of Benj. Price and many others in favor of the Homestead bill.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition asking Congress to stand firm by the constitution and the laws.

The bill to make further provisions for a consolidated land office was taken up.

Mr. FOOT, (rep.) of Vt., offered a resolution that a committee of three Senators be appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the President elect. Adopted.

Mr. GREEN, (opp.) of Mo., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to organize the Territory of Nevada and provide a government for the Territory of Dacotah.

Mr. SEWARD, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from 100 voters, of Waterford, N. Y., in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. Also a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce, of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the tariff bill.

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Min., presented petitions from the citizens of Minnesota, asking Congress to enforce the laws and preserve the constitution and Union. Also to keep rivers free and to recapture forts, and against concession or compromise.

Mr. WILKINSON said—If the gentleman wishes to know what the sentiments of the people really are, he must go away from the large cities. He must ask the people of the North and great West if they are willing to give up their principles at the bidding of an organized band of traitors. Who ever doubted that the North and West were true to the Union? The Senator from Virginia said that his State has been arming for twelve months, and the South has organized war, yet the Senator from Kentucky, who wishes to save the Union, has no word of reproach for these men.

Mr. RICE, (opp.) of Min., said he also received peti[illegible]

**House of Representatives.**

[illegible]

[CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.]

# ARRIVAL OF THE NEW YORK.

## TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

## BOMBARDMENT OF GAETA CONTINUED.

## THE DANISH QUESTION.

## DISCONTENT IN BRITISH INDIA.

## IRON CASED FRIGATES IN FRANCE.

## AFFAIRS IN CHINA, MOROCCO, SERVIA, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship New York left Southampton on Tuesday January 29. She brings $32,000, £9,880 and 62,600 francs in specie—over $90,000 in all. The specie list is distributed as follows:—

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| Nasmith & Sons | £2,015 | W. H. Riversmith | $5,472 |
| Bange, Burlage & Co. | 5,000 | F. T. Aschmann & Co. | 10,130 |
| B. W. Miller | 395 | J. A. Abrey | 1,520 |
| Hawley Stone | 870 | Antonio Cokino | 32,625f. |
| W. H. Newman & Co | 411 | Pratt & Reath | $626 |
| Bank of Commerce | 1,000 | John E. Hyde & Sons | 640 |
| Tappan & Starbuck | 30,000f. | | |

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday at the official residence of Lord Palmerston in Downing street.

### The Growth and Prosperity of the American Republic.

[From the London Times, Jan. 28.]

If the threatened dissolution of the United States should be actually consummated, its citizens will enjoy a singular opportunity of contemplating, at the very crisis of their destinies, the magnitude and splendor of the political fabric which they have just destroyed. The year of the secession was also the year of the census. At the moment that the federal government was receiving the envoys of independent Carolina it was receiving also the returns of the population and progress from the several States of the Union. For the eighth time only since the origin of the confederacy, and yet for the last time, perhaps, in its history, the great republic has taken stock of its people. It has numbered and classified its citizens, counted its gains and put its growth upon record, and now it seems as if it were resolved on terminating its existence. If it does so it will die in a blaze. Its progress has outstripped even the speculations of its own rulers. Ten years ago, at the taking of the seventh census, some Americans sat down to calculate the probable numbers of the population in 1860, just as a thrifty trader on balancing his accounts will indulge himself in computing the prospective accumulations of such a surplus as he has just discovered. They made out that the United States would contain at the period which has now arrived an aggregate population of 31,095,635. The reckoning has actually been verified, and with a little to spare. The numbers are 31,374,856.

Nothing like such growth has ever been witnessed in the old States of Europe. The increase during the decade has been upwards of 8,000,000; the per centage thirty-five. Our own country has made great strides, considering the numbers who emigrate, but we can only show such a per centage of increase in very rare instances, upon insignificant areas, and under special conditions. Of all the counties of England and Wales two only during the present century have grown at this rate, and these are the contiguous shires of Monmouth and Glamorgan. In the year 1801 they contained 116,000 people. They now contain some 400,000, and Merthyr Tydvil can account probably for a good deal of the result. The gross increase, however, of the entire population was never like thirty-five per cent in a decade; in fact, it was never half as much. At the last census it was between twelve and thirteen per cent for the whole of Great Britain. In a few months' time we shall again be able to survey our progress, but it will certainly not approach the American rate, however satisfactory it may prove.

The statistics of the provincial returns are in some cases perfectly astounding. Not only single cities, but whole states, have actually doubled their numbers, and Chicago has all but quadrupled its population. In 1850 it contained less than 30,000 inhabitants; it now contains nearly 110,000. The State of New York has increased by about 800,000, Pennsylvania by 600,000, Massachusetts by 400,000, and Illinois by little short of a million. In the Northwest the progress has been extraordinary. The three States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa hardly contained between them more inhabitants in 1850 than Wisconsin alone contains at the present time. Iowa, in particular, had a population of 192,214 in 1850, whereas it now numbers its 676,435 souls. The Americans carry into these reckonings a spirit of rivalry which is quite amusing. They poll their populations as they do their electors, and look for the returns of the enumerators as we do for the declaration of the Mayor on the day after a tremendous contest between whig and tory. The recent census happened to place Cincinnati 2,110 below St. Louis on the great national poll. Its citizens protested against the return, demanded a scrutiny, and instituted a private census of their own to test the official figures. Their proceedings resulted in a decisive victory. They discovered that they had been underrated by 11,233 inhabitants, and pulled down accordingly the majority of St. Louis with a good 8,000 to spare.

It will not surprise any one to learn that the Southern States are left in arrear by the Northern in these statistics; but the contrast is not quite so strong as it appears to be at first sight. The Southwest makes progress, just as the Northwest does, and for the same reason—that the push of the whole population is westward. Still, Pennsylvania and New York have not fared like Virginia. Virginia began in 1790 by heading the whole list of the States in the numbers of its population; in 1850 it had dropped to the fourth place, and another place had been lost by the returns just made. North Carolina was originally fourth in the list, and South Carolina seventh; they were tenth and fourteenth respectively in 1850, and are now, perhaps, lower still. On the other hand Georgia had risen from twelfth to ninth, and Missouri from twenty second to thirteenth. There can be no doubt, however, about the general superiority of vigor attaching to the free States of the Union. A catalogue has been formed of twenty-one great towns qualified by their numbers and importance to form a species of first class, and of these fifteen exclude slavery, and six only admit it. Of the whole list, too, one town alone has shown an actual decline since 1850, and that one is Charleston, the seat of the present revolt. The increase in the number of slaves is not quite so great as it was between 1840 and 1850, though greater than it had been between 1830 and 1840. It amounts to about 600,000.

A single entry of apparently slight importance in the statistics before us explains the whole of that struggle between North and South which now threatens such formidable consequences. The "population of the Territories" is set down altogether at 281,856—not much above that of the single city of Brooklyn, and less than that of Philadelphia; but the area of the country thus thinly occupied is little, if at all, less than the aggregate area of all the organized States of the Union. By whom, then, are these magnificent opportunities of expansion to be enjoyed? What people are to possess these boundless chances of growth? "We," say the citizens of the North. "We will not allow that any new State of this glorious Union shall be infected with the taint of slavery. New soil shall be free soil. We will not interfere with the institutions which time has sanctioned in the States where they still exist, but we will never permit the evil to spread." What, however, does such a declaration mean? It is sincerely uttered, we verily believe, and Englishmen will never gainsay its justice or propriety; but in its political import it cuts off the South from all prospect, not only of popular growth but of political preponderance. It would isolate the Southern States and leave them, unless they choose gradually to abolish slavery, to die out, as it were, in comparison with the expansive communities around them. They could only avail themselves of the new Territories by foregoing their peculiar "institution" and discarding their "property." To tell them that they may share the common privilege of American citizens of migrating to new homes, but that they must leave their slaves behind, is something like telling a Western settler that he may go into the backwoods, but that he must not take his axe with him. They protest accordingly, and are ready to secede and even to fight, not for their possessions, for these are not likely to be molested, but for the freedom of progress and colonization which their adversaries would deny them.

The answer, however, to this specious plea is obvious. Slavery is, in very truth, a thing hateful and abominable. It is a disgrace to any country, and the Northern people are perfectly justified in their requisition that if it cannot be abolished within the limits of the American Union it shall at least not be extended. If, therefore, the Southern States persist in maintaining such an institution they are answerable for the consequences. They might have taken better ground at first. All the States of the Union were slave States once; almost all were slave States as recently as sixty years since. In the census of 1800 three States only were returned as containing no slaves within their precincts, and what has been done by New York and New Jersey might have been done, or, at any rate, attempted, by North and South Carolina. But the people of the South have chosen another course. They have not only preserved slavery, but have encouraged it, denying its evils and asserting for it a positive merit and value. They have at length preferred it even to a national Union and are endeavoring to establish a confederacy which must rest on this institution as a basis. Whether they will succeed or fail we cannot venture to predict; we can only hope that better counsels may prevail, and that the idea of disunion may be relinquished.

### Senator Seward's Late Speech from an English Point of View.

[From the London Times, Jan. 29.]

Several years ago an article appeared in the American newspapers, from which it was largely copied into the English press, suggesting a scheme for organizing a government on the basis of the production and consumption of cotton. Lancashire on the one hand, South Carolina and several of the planting States on the other, were respectively to secede from the governments of which they formed a part, and to create a republic situated partly on the Eastern and partly on the Western side of the Atlantic Ocean. Now, supposing this notable plan to have taken effect, in what light would the rest of England have regarded the secession of the great county of Lancaster? Should we have gone back to the first grant of the land between the Ribble and the Mersey by William the Conqueror to Earl Hugh Lupus, and traced the connection of the county with the Crown of England through its Dukes to the present day? or should we not at once have said, "Lancashire, although a county, and organized as a county, is an integral part of the dominions of the Crown of England; no one individual has a right to put off his allegiance, and that which no individual can do no number of individuals can do, whether they constitute the majority in a parish, a borough, a riding, or a county—and if they attempt it they must be at once "put down?" It is strange that American statesmen are only just beginning to perceive that this plain and simple view of the subject is just as applicable to South Carolina as it would be to Lancashire. So far as the central government is concerned there is absolutely no difference. The American people have seen fit, acting as a nation and in their collective capacity, to create a government possessing certain definite powers. The remaining functions of government they have left to be administered within certain territorial divisions called States, and to each of these governments, acting within its proper powers, every American citizen is bound to pay the same obedience as the people of England do to the laws under which they live. Any individual citizen, therefore, seeking to destroy this central government is guilty of treason against it, and the same thing is true of any aggregate of individuals, even should they constitute a majority of the population of a State or of several States. The fact that rebellion takes the form of the secession of a State can make no difference; for so long as the central government confines itself within its own jurisdiction, the State possesses no rights whatever against it. The State possesses no greater rights collectively than each of its citizens possesses individually.

We are glad to see that these views have at last found expression in the elaborate speech which Mr. Seward, the proximate Prime Minister of Mr. Lincoln, has addressed to the Senate on the state of the Union. These principles should have been laid down and elucidated in the message from the President now in office; but, failing this, it is at any rate something to know that they will guide the councils of his successor. With this important exception, however, we confess that we do not see much to admire in the speech of Mr. Seward. It was meant, no doubt, to be a great success, but fortune has not entirely seconded the efforts of the orator. The state of affairs in America at the present moment is not favorable to merely rhetorical exercitation. When a certain line of conduct has been firmly and deliberately adopted, oratory is very useful to convince men of its propriety, and persuade them to follow it. But the present difficulty of the federal government is, that while provided to satiety with sophists, rhetoricians, logicians, and lawyers, it has no men of action, no men who can clearly see and boldly state the exact course which it is the duty of the United States to take in the present emergency. The Southern leaders are afflicted with no such scruples. Rebellion lay in their way, and they rebelled. They do not trouble themselves with arguments about compacts and delegations; they are determined to break up the Union, and for that purpose they employ the whole energy of the States they represent, and their own votes in the Senate and Congress of the country against which they are in flagrant rebellion. Mr. Seward is evidently not a man of this mould. He can tell us what will not save the Union. It will not be saved by recrimination, nor by debates on the constitutional power of Congress on the subject of slavery in the Territories, nor by proving secession to be illegal or unconstitutional, nor by discussing the right of the federal government to coerce seceding States; nor is the Union to be saved by Congressional compromises, nor by any person in particular, nor by some cunning and insincere compact of conciliation. This is a long list of negatives, and in the remaining part of Mr. Seward's speech, extending over two columns of the *Times*, we seek in vain for the answer to the question, "What will save the Union?" We have abundance of praise of the form of government over which destruction is impending. We are reminded, in rather inflated language, of the benefits which the Union has conferred on the nation at home, and of the strength which it has given to it abroad. We have a picture of an American man-of-war entering a European port with all the honors, and of what the reception of an American man-of-war is likely to be under a divided confederacy. We have a contrast drawn between Young and Old America in the persons of the page and the clerk of the Senate, the former of whom seems to be carried away by the rhetoric, while the elder is shocked by the treason of the Southern orators, just as the younger Jews rejoiced, while the elder, who remembered the glories of the edifice of Solomon, wept at the dedication of the second Temple.

All this we have waded through in hopes of finding what it is that Mr. Seward would recommend as the means of saving the Union. It seems to come to this:—The idea of the withdrawal of the Gulf States and their permanent reorganization, with or without others, in a distinct confederacy, is "impossible," and is therefore dismissed by Mr. Seward. We only wish, and there are many who will join with us, that Mr. Seward had as large a jurisdiction over the actual as over the ideal. *While he is dismissing the idea of the Southern confederacy the Southern confederacy is actually formed, and will doubtless find some means of creating that "idea, notion, or conception" which Mr. Seward has thus summarily eradicated from his brain. While rebellion was contemplated, Mr. Seward met it by endeavoring to persuade the hostile camps that they were the best friends in the world. Now it is all but consummated he meets a well attested fact with the assertion that it is "impossible."* Mr. Seward is in favor of doing all those things which he has already assured us will not save the Union. He is ready to repeal the Personal Liberty acts, which trench on the policy of the Fugitive Slave law. He is willing to vote for the amendment of the constitution, declaring that henceforth it shall not be lawful to abolish slavery by an act of Congress—an amendment utterly futile, since it can always be rescinded by the same power that enacted it. But, lastly, Mr. Seward is willing when people have grown cool—that is, he says, in two or three years time—to consent to a convention to consider any change in the organic laws in regard to slavery. And this while the steamers of the United States return to New York disabled by shot fired from Charleston batteries; while Charleston threatens Major Anderson with an attack on a fort held by him for the United States, and while the arsenals and forts of the central government, left to the care of separate States, are plundered and occupied as the result of a declared secession. This is all that the official adviser of the incoming President can suggest as a remedy for dangers so urgent and so threatening. The thing which has happened is "impossible," and in two or three years we may have a convention. *Alas! in two or three years, for all that Mr. Seward and his class seem inclined to do to prevent it, the United States will have drifted into a position not requiring, as now, only a manly resolution for their deliverance, but beyond the reach of the boldest or wisest of mankind to remedy it.* In one thing we certainly agree with Mr. Seward—that if he is to be accepted as a type of the would-be saviours of his country, the Union is not likely to be saved, as he says, "by anybody in particular."

[From the London Star, Jan. 29.]

Mr. Seward has, it appears, delivered a "grand conciliatory speech" in the American Senate. While he adopted a friendly tone towards the South, and talked in a general way of the supremacy of the constitution, and the desirability of redressing any "real" grievances of which the offended States have to complain, he does not appear to have made any proposition which was likely to accomplish the object he professed to have in view. His speech, of course, would not exercise the slightest influence in the extreme South; and it is very doubtful whether it would meet with a better fate in the border States. For it is now becoming apparent that in some of these States the secession movement is gaining ground, and the probability of a junction with the new Southern confederacy proportionately great.

### The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

[From the London Times, Jan. 27.]

SIR—There is a point in this case which, so far as I am aware, has not yet been noticed. The words of the act under which Anderson is claimed are as follows:—

A person charged with committing, within any of the United States of America, any of the offences mentioned in the treaty—that is to say, murder or assault to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery or forgery—and charged upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the law of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had there been committed, may be apprehended upon complaint made under oath, in order that he may be brought before the judge or justice of the peace who has caused him to be apprehended, to the end that the evidence of his criminality may be heard and considered, and that if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient by law to sustain the charge according to the laws of Canada, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Governor of the province, in order that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities in the United States, or of any such States, for the surrender of the person charged, according to the stipulations of the treaty.

The principles of criminal law are, I believe, the same in Canada as in England, and, assuming this to be the case, let us consider what would be done here in case a person was brought before a magistrate charged with having committed murder upon such evidence as that which has been given against Anderson. After hearing the witnesses, the magistrate would, of course, come to the conclusion that the charge of murder could not be sustained, because the act of homicide was committed in self-defence. What would be his duty under these circumstances? Would he still commit the accused for murder, or would he, upon his own responsibility, dismiss him forthwith from the bar? He would do neither the one nor the other, but he would commit him for manslaughter, and allow a judge and jury to adjudicate finally upon the case. As "manslaughter," however, is not one of the offences enumerated in the act, the accused should not be claimed by the United States. I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

AMICUS CURIÆ.

### The English Cotton Panic.

[From the London Times, Jan. 29.]

Manchester has at last awakened to the fact that she has a special interest in India. In the midst of her great manufacture, while gathering together colossal fortunes, while extending her smoky empire and raising more chimneys to puff forth their black defiance to the pure skies of Derbyshire and Cheshire, Manchester still has the prudence to remember that she is not guaranteed a perpetual prosperity. All these ill-favored evidences of bustling trade and enormous wealth would pass away like a dream if there were a cessation of the continuous arrivals which Liverpool pours in to feed the factories. It all depends upon cotton. The golden heaps of the frugal millionaire, the comfortable gains of the crowds which pass in and out to the sound of the factory bell, the profits of the thriving tradesmen who minister to the creature comforts of the multitudes, all depend upon cotton. How many months' supply has Manchester at this moment? Let us not inquire too curiously. Let it suffice us to notice how the price has risen, and let this fact alone explain to us why Manchester is troubled in spirit, and is calling together the Chambers of Commerce, and is resolving to "give special attention during the coming year to the financial and commercial affairs of India." * * *

But, even if Manchester should be so happy as to produce this result, she will be yet far from having gained her principal end. Eloquence will not now the Sunderbunds with cotton. The rafters of the Chamber of Commerce may quiver to "loud cheers," but the pound more for cotton from India than they will for cotton of the same quality from America. Let the guests at this Conference declaim ever so forcibly upon the too terrible evils of a failure in our cotton supply, none of the rich men present will go away and invest money in planting cotton unless he is assured of a market. At present prices Indian cotton may be cultivated at large profits; maintain those prices for ten years and you would have cotton enough from India, and indeed from China and other parts of the world, to keep double your present number of mills going night and day. The rules of supply and demand are true to cotton as well as to other things. They do not apply to spasmodic action, but they are faithful when forced upon a period of reasonable duration. A steady market will produce a steady supply, even from India, and the lighter the burdens and the better the government of the people who produce the cotton, the cheaper that supply will be. But, if the present cloud should pass away without bursting, can Manchester promise a market then? Or would any Manchester man give a fraction of a farthing a pound more for Indian cotton upon the ground that the planter had gone into the venture upon the strength of the speeches at the Manchester Conference? This is the real difficulty, and it is because we feel the tremendous importance of attaining the end for which Manchester now seems to be about earnestly to strive, that we state that difficulty. *High prices, and a reasonable expectation of the continuance of high prices, will produce cotton from India;* but all the eloquence of the palace of Westminster will not plant an acre of cotton. Manchester, we fear, fancies that even this may be obtained by agitation and her success in that way hitherto makes such a fancy intelligible; but she must be prepared not only to agitate but to act. What the Indian cultivator wants is a remunerative market, and that *Manchester must be prepared to offer, if she would meet the present and the future difficulties, even at the cost at first of a small difference between his price and that of America.* If this be upon the "agenda" of the coming conference, it has all our sympathy, and excites our hope; but if the meeting is to end with fine words and barren resolutions, it does not tend to reassure us as to the future destiny of Lancashire.

### The State of Europe.

[From La Presse, of Paris of Jan. 25.]

According to the strict letter of the news and correspondence which we have published during the last week or so, we are evidently on the eve of a new crisis in the policy of Europe. William I. said to his generals, "A storm is brewing," and the Augsburg *Gazette* declares that war can neither frighten nor surprise sovereigns who, in their Warsaw meeting, laid the basis of an alliance, the chief object of which is to secure to Austria the possession of Venetia. Public opinion is much moved by these threats; it remembers the noise that was made in Germany at the beginning of the Italian war, and it has not forgotten the ridiculous and abortive issue of these boisterous fanfaronnades. In any case, the remembrance of the Warsaw meeting can cause it no great anxiety.

On the 23d of last October the descendants of the three sovereigns who, ninety years ago, commenced the work of spoliation, which has been finally accomplished under our eyes, met in the town which still stands as a monument of the independence of Poland and of the attack made on its nationality. The second triumvirate, in which Europe saw a menace against its liberties, had, however, nothing of the audacity and insolence of the first. For thirty years order has reigned at Warsaw. Russia, Prussia and Austria—full of terror, irritated at the present and afraid of the future—assembled then, not to plot the ruin of a people and to share its territory, but to devise means for saving an edifice whose foundations are giving way on all sides. The interview, brought about with difficulty, terminated abruptly, and the three princes separated, giving to Europe the solemn and instructive spectacle of their anxiety and their impotence. This interview, which the Augsburg *Gazette* is so awkward as to recall, disclosed to the members of the triumvirate the secret of their weakness. It taught them that there existed no harmony in their views, and that they had neither the sincere wish nor the power to combine their resources for a common course of action. They returned to their States discontented with one another, and quite convinced, beyond a doubt, that the principle of non-intervention is henceforth fatally imposed upon them by their weakness, their disagreements, and the daily growing ascendancy of the modern ideas of Europe. Europe is now divided into two camps, in one of which may be witnessed the desire for war and impotence to make it; in the other, all the means of recommencing it brilliantly, but the desire to avoid it, and let the regeneration of Italy be accomplished peacefully. On one side, the old, worn out dynasties, and the easy fall of thrones which had no other support than the bayonet; on the other, democracy victoriously shaking off the rule of oppression, which for about half a century has been the misfortune of peoples and the scandal of humanity. On one side, in short, the Europe of 1815; on the other, the Europe of the new public law, *i. e.*, the Europe of the liberty and independence of nations.

It is in the midst of these death struggles of absolutism, in presence of old monarchies in a state of decomposition, that certain German journals threaten democracy with a coalition. Where is that coalition to come from? Where is it to be got up? Where are its generals, its armies, its funds? That the blind counsellors of the Papacy should reckon on the head of the Greek church and the King of a Protestant and constitutional State to bring the Italians to obedience; that Francis II. should reckon on a holy alliance to replace him on his throne; that the Emperor of Austria should endeavor to form a league that should permit him to restore the old regime, maintain the concordat, subdue Hungary, and lay that phantom of a parliament which already shows such a strange spirit of independence, we can very well understand; and it is possible that their hopes may be fed by confidential "notes" and diplomatic proposals. But there is a long way from a courteous and diplomatic good understanding to an alliance offensive and defensive.

The times are gone when Russia, Prussia and Austria could think themselves strong enough to give the law to Europe. They have no longer that unity of aim or that community of interests which they had when Poland offered herself up to them as an easy prey for seizure and partition. The sovereigns of these three powers may lay out programmes, but they will never be guilty of the folly of wishing to impose them on Europe. They may form plans in concert in view of certain events, but on the express condition of undertaking nothing against the peace of the world on the independence of nations. The day they transgress that limit, the order which they claim to re-establish in Italy or elsewhere, would not exist very much longer in their own States, even at Warsaw.

But these, let us hasten to admit, are chimerical apprehensions. In the first place, France and England are stingily and sincerely allied, and as long as their alliance, a condition *sine qua non* of the peace of the world, is not broken, every European difficulty, of whatever kind it may be, will be solved or cut through in the interest of civilization. In the next place, among Russia, Prussia and Austria, there exists no principle of sincere alliance, no real element of coalition.

Austria, although in a rapid decline, is still a State of the first rank; but she is so in virtue of her past rather than her present power, and in that fact lies precisely her greatest danger. Although she has lost the prestige of her wisdom and her strength, she cannot bring herself to renounce either the preponderance she exercised so recently as 1848 in the councils of Europe, or the supremacy which she has arrogated to herself in Italy and Germany. Severely shattered in 1848, she could hope to recover herself only by keeping herself quiet and avoiding every internal shock. It was at that very time, on the contrary, that she substituted for the old traditions of the Cabinet of Vienna a system of intemperance and audacity which were ill suited to her situation. In 1850 she provokes Prussia and displeases all Germany; in 1854 she provokes Russia, and has not the courage to push matters to an issue; in 1856 she reaps in the Congress of Paris the fruits of this vacillating and provoking policy. To avenge herself for her check, she attacks Piedmont and provokes France, and comes out of the two months' struggle beaten, humbled, exhausted, and with national, added to financial derangement. She has just played her last card in giving a constitution to her dissatisfied provinces. But this constitution, torn from her by fear, has excited demand everywhere and satisfied discontent nowhere. Austria is ruining herself to keep enormous masses of troops in Venetia, and yet the Emperor Francis Joseph, not being sure of the provinces that he leaves behind him, and not being able to rely any longer on Russia, as in 1849, does not dare to take a step beyond his fortresses.

Prussia does not love Austria, whose natural rival she is; but in order to keep in Europe the attitude and authority of a great Power she is compelled to adopt a firmer, more direct and bolder policy; let her remember the triumph of Rosbach a little less, and the humiliations of Jena a little more. Above all, let her be convinced at length that paltry finessing, tergiversation and ambiguity are unsuited to the present times. She wished to persuade England and Russia that she agreed with each of them, and she must have subsequently found out that in so doing she was wanting in cleverness as well as in frankness. For the rest, as the principle proclaimed in Italy and maintained by France and England might receive in Germany an application favorable to the interests and the ambition of the House of Brandenburg, it is not probable that the new King of Prussia, in spite of the inexplicable stupidity of his speech, dreams of going arm in arm with England and France on the dangerous path followed by Austria.

Russia is a power full of life and growth, which uses her fortune moderately, and studies the causes of her misfortunes in order to prevent their recurrence. She undertakes railways and encourages maritime companies; she colonizes the vast region of the Amoor, and gains ground by treaties rather than by arms in China, which she is opening to her commerce. She has studied, and now she is putting into execution, the project of Peter the Great, to join by a canal the Black and the Caspian seas; she has subdued and seeks to attach to her the peoples of the Caucasus, thus securing to herself a passage into Georgia, Persia and Asia Minor; she is extending every day her relations with Turkistan, in order to push on further and further on the road to the Indies, into which she is sending her outposts, her merchandise and her scientific observers. A government taken up with such works and such plans does not dream of forming coalitions.

As to the Emperor Alexander, he has too much to do in his own States to throw himself stupidly into the storms of Italian politics. He has before him a whole population of serfs, which he has encouraged to demand their rights, though he has not yet found the means of granting them without danger. If he were as powerful as the greatest of his ancestors, he could not look without trembling on the troubles which threaten him, and which, should they actually break out, might overthrow his government. The war obstinately provoked by his father has ruined his southern provinces and shaken his credit, and it is with great difficulty that he keeps up a considerably reduced army. He may recall his ambassador from Turin, and encourage Francis II. in his resistance, but the times when Suwarrow crossed the Alps to stop the triumphs of the French armies are past never to return. The Emperor Alexander may not approve of all that is taking place in Italy, but he will not make war to oppose the formation of an Italian kingdom. Besides, to prevent Austria from encroaching on the Lower Danube, to drive her out of Italy and to raise up in the Peninsula a state able to defend its independence, are traditional ideas in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

A coalition in the present condition of Europe is then, if not absolutely impossible, at least essentially improbable. A new war this spring, is that equally so? That is another matter, and one which depends above all on the Italians. It is important accordingly to have an exact conception of their dispositions and their real interests.

### Shocking Tragedy in Liverpool.

[From the London Telegraph, Jan. 27.]

Between twelve and one o'clock on Sunday morning a deplorable affair occurred in Dale street, Liverpool, in which one man was mortally stabbed and another so shockingly cut about the neck that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. It appears that at twelve o'clock on Saturday night about forty persons were drinking in Llewellen's public house, at the corner of Dale street and Johnson street. They were turned out in order that the house might be closed. A quarrel arose among several of them in consequence of a previous disturbance during the evening. Amongst the parties in the crowd were James Cassidy, a young man named Thomas Donegan, James Donegan, his father, and Thomas Donegan, his uncle, all residing at different houses in Johnson street. About a quarter past twelve the younger Donegan aimed a blow at his father, but it did not reach him; in his fury he turned upon his uncle, and with a knife inflicted a severe wound in his neck. In a second Cassidy rushed between the two men to separate them, when the infuriated homicide, Thos. Donegan, Jr., aimed a fearful blow at his neck with a knife. Cassidy immediately applied his handkerchief to the wound, and ran towards home. He was met by a police officer, who saw the fearful state in which his clothes were, and hailed a car. Another officer was called, and the unfortunate man ordered to be sent to the hospital. In less than three minutes, however, he expired from the loss of blood which ensued from the severance of the jugular vein. The body was taken to the deadhouse. The other injured man ran to the neighboring dispensary, had his wound dressed, and then went home; but yesterday his case had assumed an aspect so serious that his ultimate recovery is extremely doubtful. The police took immediate measures to discover the murderer, but up to yesterday had been unsuccessful in their endeavors. He is twenty five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, rather stout built, high cheek bones, sallow complexion, nose rather turned up, light brown hair cut very short, no whiskers, and when last seen was dressed in a blue cloth monkey jacket, blue Guernsey frock underneath, a pair of brown or slate colored cloth trowsers, and a dark cap. He has been living in Boston, United States, for the last three years; has the appearance of an American sailor, and has a Yankee twang in his speech. In Liverpool he is known as a reckless character, and for violent assaults upon his parents, has repeatedly appeared before the Liverpool bench, by whom he has been at least once bound over to keep the peace.

### India.

The India mail had arrived with dates from Calcutta to Dec. 29.

The London *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta says:—"The Presidency of Bengal is in a very angry state: there is not a contented mind or a tranquil tongue in all the province. By the mismanagement of Mr. Grant the £2,000,000 annually spent in the indigo manufacture have been this year withdrawn from circulation, and in a poor country like India the consequences are naturally those of discontent."

### China.

The China intelligence is to December 15 from Hong Kong.

Lord Elgin was at Shanghae on the 8th of December, and is expected at Hong Kong immediately. Baron Gros proceeds to Suez in a few days. Mr. Ward leaves this morning in the Niagara.

At Ningpo alarm existed from the reports brought in of the movements of the rebels.

Foo Chow was quiet.

Disturbances had broken out in the northeast part of the province, and one or two walled places had been taken.

The John Adams, Niagara, Hartford and gunboat Saginaw were at Hong Kong.

### France.

PARIS, Jan. 30—P. M.

The *Patrie* says:—It is not true, as some journals have stated, that the French government has encouraged Denmark to resist the demands of Germany; neither is it true that France is organizing a squadron to be sent to the Baltic. The *Patrie* also says:—The bombardment continues at Gaeta without great result on either side.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 28, 1861.

A Russian frigate has left Toulon, but has not proceeded to Gaeta. Her destination is Villafranca, where the commander awaits fresh orders.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—The Emperor has resolved to construct with all despatch ten iron cased frigates of the La Gloire class. This is no mere idle rumor, but a stubborn fact.

M. Caussidiere, who filled during the regime of the late French republic the office of Prefect of Police, and who, since then, lived for many years in the United States, and for some time in England, died in Paris on the 27th ult. He had but very recently returned to France.

### Italy.

NAPLES, Jan. 25—5 P. M.

Yesterday the bombardment of Gaeta was continued by the Sardinian fleet. Gaeta has suffered much from the bombardment. The fire from the batteries of the place is feeble. General Cialdini has lost but few men. A Sardinian gunboat has been damaged.

NAPLES, Jan. 26, 1861.

The bombardment of Gaeta continues. A treasonable correspondence of high importance, which has been entertained with Gaeta, has been discovered.

GENOA, via Marseilles, Jan. 26, 1861.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of to-day says:—The bombardment of Gaeta is continued with prodigious effect from the batteries on the land side, conjointly with the powerful co-operation of the fleet. It is hoped that success will attend the efforts of the besiegers in a few days. The fleet withdrew on the 23d in order to repair damages, after having silenced nearly all the enemy's batteries. It was to recommence the bombardment on the same evening.

TURIN, Jan. 28, 1861.

The elections to the Italian Parliament have been conducted with order and tranquillity.

The members for Turin are Cavour, Miglietti and Cassini.

Among the deputies elected in the provinces are Gen. Cialdini, Admiral Persano, Gen. Sirtori, Signors Malenchini, Fabrizi, Ribetti, Gen. della Marmora, Ratazzi and other satisfactory names.

The result of the elections in Southern Italy is not yet known.

The number of elections in Upper Italy, of which the result is already known or assured, is 134. Of this number two belong to the party of Dr. Bertani, two to the Garibaldian party, fourteen to the opposition or to the centre, and the remainder more or less to the ministerial party.

Signor Cabella has been defeated at Genoa, Dr. Bertani in Milan, Guerazzi in Leghorn, and Mordini in Lucca.

The first electoral news received from Naples has been good.

The number of elections now definitely known is two hundred, of which twenty are of the opposition party.

Garibaldi and Poerio have been elected at Naples.

The result of the elections is generally favorable to the ministry.

### Spain.

MADRID, Jan. 25, 1861.

The *Correspondencia Autografa* states that the report that the Queen had sent money to Gaeta is totally unfounded.

The *Correspondencia* says:—

The Spanish Minister will stay with King Francis II. as long as he remains on Neapolitan territory. It also states that Tetuan will be occupied by Spanish troops until the entire execution of the treaty by the Moors.

### Hungary.

PESTH, Jan. 27, 1861.

The inhabitants of Voivodina have protested against the incorporation of that province with Hungary in an arbitrary manner. They demand the convocation of a Servian National Assembly.

### Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 27, 1861.

A ministerial ordinance has been addressed to all the functionaries whose duties are in any way connected with the calling out of the soldiers for the army, ordering them to take such steps as will enable them to execute as speedily as possible the orders for the military convocation already proclaimed, or for any other which may yet be made.

The Danish Diet has sanctioned the government contract, from the 18th of December, 1860, with Mr. Peto, relative to the railway through Finland, the east coast of Jutland, from Aalborg to the South Schleswig Railway, and from Aarhuus towards the west coast.

### Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 29, 1861.

The negotiations between the Bank of St. Petersburg and the Bank of France in reference to the exchange of gold for silver have failed.

Prince Orloff, President of the Ministry and the Council of the empire, has tendered his resignation, on account of ill health.

POSEN, Jan. 29, 1861.

The Posen *Zeitung* says:—News received here from St. Petersburg states that the *corps d'armee* stationed in the provinces of Lithuania and Volhynia are to advance to the frontiers of the empire, and will be replaced by troops from the interior of Russia. The soldiers on furlough have already been recalled, and the formation of three *corps d'armee*, on a war footing, has been ordered, which are to be ready by the 1st of March next—one to march to the Pruth, the second to the frontiers of Poland, and the third to any other destination that may be required.

### Personal Intelligence.

Marquis De Radepont, of Paris, and Catesby ap R. Jones, of the United States Navy, are stopping at the New York Hotel.

R. F. Carter, of Ireland; A. Wild, of Albany, and G. B. Chase, of Boston, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Spencer H. Smith, of Flushing; E. M. Hodges, of Georgia, and W. B. Weir, of California, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Capt. McGuigan, of the steamship Vigo; P. C. Calhoun, of Bridgeport; J. G. Welsh, of Madeira, and J. A. Wood, of Boston, are stopping at the Everett House.

E. Baldwin, T. W. Shannon, S. R. Payson, Dexter H. Follett and wife, and E. S. Lewellyn, of Virginia; A. Fales, of South Carolina; W. T. Troy, of Mobile, and H. Wolcott, of Binghamton, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

R. L. Dickinson and wife, of Richmond, Va.; Paul Bender, of Berlin; F. W. Meyer, of Bremen; H. Trowbridge, of New Haven; Thomas G. Pratt, E. F. Jenkins and T. H. Hodges, of Maryland, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

P. W. Hitchcock, of Omaha, N. T.; J. H. Morton, of Nebraska; J. H. and E. P. Kinsbury and wife, Mr. Clark, of Pennsylvania; J. R. Rosenburgh and wife, of Illinois; M. Lameroux, of St. Louis; E. Keith, of Chicago; S. A. McClelland, of Texas; B. A. Hoops and C. Hallowell, of Philadelphia; R. Mathews, of California, and W. G. Fairgleigh, of St. Joseph, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. B. Morgan, of New York; Captain M. M. Cook and family, of Delaware; Captain D. McKay, of Boston; Mr. Roe and wife, of West Point; S. A. Harvey, of Philadelphia; W. H. Thayer, of Cincinnati; Thomas Sweeney, P. Gallagher and A. J. Seize, of Georgia, S. C.; Harvey Chapman, of Louisville; W. C. Hall and W. Krebs, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Astor House.

Captain W. T. Magruder, United States Army; Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Messrs. J. Mullikin, Chas. Levering, Dr. W. Oliver, J. C. Grubb, S. Colwell and Son, and Geo. N. Tatham, Committee of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, on business with the government, and Hon. E. B. Bigelow, of Massachusetts, are in Washington.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Saturday says:—Some members of the Virginia Legislature are desirous of introducing a resolution requesting General Scott to return the medal and sword presented to him by that State.

Ex Governor Banks writes to his friends in Boston that himself and family are in excellent health, and that they are delighted with their new home.

### Obituary.

Died, at Elbridge, N. Y., on the 10th inst., JAMES MANNY, at the great age of 112 years. He had outlived all relations and connections.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

The money market is without change. Some failures continue to occur, both among houses in the Southern trade, and among houses which were really ruined in 1857, and have since been struggling along in the hope of better times. But it seems to be expected that a fair business will be done this spring with the West and North.

Foreign exchange is dull; rates for bankers' bills are about 104¼ a 104½. The market will not fairly open till to-morrow.

The decline in the stock market noticed yesterday brought in some fresh buyers this morning. The recovery in prices which ensued was assisted, in the afternoon, by news that the sub-committee of the Peace Conference had agreed to report Mr. Guthrie's plan of compromise, with a condition stipulating that no more territory shall be acquired without the consent of three-fourths of the Senate. This confirms the private advices of most of the leading brokers, and may probably be considered the first practical step toward a settlement of the pending political difficulty. On the strength of it, everything advanced, and quite an active demand arose for State stocks and some leading railroad shares. Tennessees advanced ¼; Missouris, ½; New York Central, ¾; Reading, ¾; Michigan Central, ¾; Galena, ½; Rock Island, ¾. The greatest advance of the day was in Illinois Central, the prosperous condition of which concern seems to be attracting some outside attention; it rose 1¾ per cent. Erie rose ½; this property is soon likely to derive marked advantage from the use of the long dock, which shortens the time of the freight trains to Dunkirk by Buffalo by about nine hours. The following were the last quotations of the day:—Tennessees, 73½ a ⅝; Virginia 6's, 76 a ⅜; Missouri 6's, 66¼ a ⅝; Canton, 14⅜; Cumberland Coal preferred, 7 a 8; Pacific Mail, 84½ a 85; New York Central, 78 a ⅛; Erie, 32⅛ a ¼; Hudson River, 43½ a ¾; Harlem, 16¼ a ⅜; do. preferred, 40½ a ½; Reading, 43 a ⅛; Michigan Central, 56½ a ⅝; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 14½ a ⅝; do. guaranteed, 32¾ a 33; Panama, 112⅞ a 113¼; Illinois Central, 78⅝ a ¾; Galena and Chicago, 72¼ a ⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 33½ a ¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 67½ a 58; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 71⅝ a 72; United States 5's (74), 86½ a [illegible]

Mr. Secretary Dix has issued the following proposal for a new loan of $8,000,000:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 13, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at this department until twelve o'clock noon of Saturday, the 23d day of February instant, for eight millions of dollars of the stock of the United States, to be issued under the act of Congress of the 8th instant, authorizing a loan, at which time the proposals will be opened and decided. The stock will be reimbursable in twenty years from the 1st of January last, and will bear interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi annually on the first days of January and July of each year.

No offer can be accepted for any fraction of one thousand dollars; nor will any offer be considered unless one per centum of the amount thereof is deposited with a depositary of the United States, subject to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury. The certificate of such deposit must accompany each proposal. The offer must be unconditional, without reference to other offers, and must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of such stock.

The proposals should be endorsed on the outside, "Proposals for Loan of 1861," and be addressed on the outside to the "Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C."

The bidders under the foregoing condition will be immediately informed by mail of the decision on their proposals. If accepted, they must deposit the amount offered and accepted with the Treasurer of the United States, or with the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, New York or Philadelphia, on or before the first day of March proximo. Should successful bidders desire to deposit at other points, on communicating such wish to this department it will be considered.

Certificates of inscribed stock will be issued to the accepted bidders or their assigns in sums of one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand dollars, to the amount to which they may be respectively entitled upon their deposits as aforesaid, carrying interest from the date of such deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. Such stock will be transferrable on the books of the Treasury, agreeably to the regulation of the department.

Should any of the successful bidders request certificates of stocks with coupons of semi-annual interest attached, payable from the 1st of July next, such certificates will be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, with such coupons attached thereto; and such coupon stock, instead of being transferrable on the books of the Treasury, may be assigned and transferred by the delivery of such certificates. The interest on this coupon stock, from the date of the deposit until the first day of July, will be paid on that day to the accepted bidder or his attorney by the depositary with whom the principal was deposited.

The preliminary deposit of one per centum required from all bidders under this notice will be included in the final deposit of principal by successful bidders, and will be directed to be immediately returned to unsuccessful bidders. JOHN A. DIX, Secretary of the Treasury.

It will thus be seen that the bonds are to be sixes, running twenty years; that the bids must be sent in by Saturday, 23d, and the deposits on account of New York bids made with the Sub-Treasurer at this point before four P. M. on Friday, 22d. It seems to be supposed that the loan will not command a higher price than 99, unless events should change the complexion of affairs between this and the 22d. Had Mr. Sherman's project for obtaining the endorsement of Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts been adopted, the bonds could probably have been sold at par. Mr. Garnett's objection thus bids fair to cost the country $800,000; and as the eight millions now called for are wanted, not to carry out the purposes of the incoming administration, but to pay the overdue claims of poor sailors, soldiers and others, who are starving for want of their dues, it is difficult to detect any compensating merit in the objection. The law under which Mr. Dix acts reads as follows:—

AN ACT AUTHORIZING A LOAN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized, at any time before the first day of July next, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding twenty-five millions of dollars, or so much thereof as, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require to be used in the payment of the current demands upon the Treasury and for the redemption of Treasury notes now outstanding, and to replace in the Treasury any amount of said notes which shall have been paid and received for public dues.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That stock shall be issued for the amount so borrowed, bearing interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, and to be reimbursed within a period not beyond twenty years and not less than ten years; and the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, with the consent of the President, to cause certificates of stock to be prepared, which shall be signed by the Register and sealed with the seal of the Treasury Department, for the amount so borrowed, in favor of the parties lending the same, or their assigns, which certificates may be transferred on the books of the Treasury, under such regulations as may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, That no certificate shall be issued for a less sum than one thousand dollars: And provided, also, That, whenever required, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause coupons of semi-annual interest payable thereon to be attached to certificates issued under this act; and any certificate with such coupons of interest attached may be assigned and transferred by delivery of the same, instead of being transferred on the books of the Treasury.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That, before awarding said loan, the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be inserted in two of the public newspapers of the city of Washington, and in one or more public newspapers in other cities of the United States, public notice that sealed proposals for such a loan will be received until a certain day, to be specified in such notice, not less than ten days from its first insertion in a Washington newspaper; and such notice shall state the amount of the loan, at what periods the money shall be paid, if by instalments, and at what places. Such sealed proposals shall be opened, on the day appointed in the notice, in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend, and the proposals decided by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall accept the most favorable offered by responsible bidders for said stock. And the said Secretary shall report to Congress, at the commencement of the next session, the amount of money borrowed under this act, and of whom and what terms it shall have been obtained, with an abstract or brief statement of all the proposals submitted for the same, distinguishing between those accepted and those rejected, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of said stock.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the residue of the loan authorized by the act of 22d of June, 1860, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be applied to the redemption of the Treasury notes issued under the act of 17th of December, 1860, and for no other purpose; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, at his discretion, to exchange at par bonds of the United States authorized by said act of 22d of June, 1860, for the said Treasury notes and the accruing interest thereon.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That, to defray the expense of engraving and printing certificates of such stock, and other expenses incident to the execution of this act, the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated: Provided, That no compensation shall be allowed for any service performed under this act to any officer whose salary is established by law.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids as hereinbefore provided, unless he shall consider it advantageous to the United States to do so, but for any portion of such loan, not taken under the first advertisement, he may advertise again at his discretion.

Approved, Feb. 8, 1861.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $80,912 29 |
| —For customs | 41,000 00 |
| Payments | 73,000 39 |
| Balance | 3,241,574 31 |

The New York, arrived this morning, brings about $77,000 in specie, consigned as follows:—£2,015, Nesmith & Sons; £5,000, Bange, Burlage & Co.; £395, B. W. Miller; £870, Hawley Stone; £411, W. H. Newman & Co.; £1,000, Bank of Commerce; 30,000 francs, Tappan & Starbuck; $5,472, W. H. Riversmith; $10,130, T. F. Aschmann & Co.; $1,520, J. A. Abrey; 32,625 francs, Antonio Cokino; $626, Pratt & Reath; $640, John E. Hyde & Sons. The New York brings news of an advance in the funds and in American stocks. The panic so long expected seems no nearer; it looks as though England, which, after all, as the parent country of Australia, is quite as large a producer of gold as the United States, was as well able to spare us $20,000,000 in sovereigns as we are to spare her $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 a year in eagles and bars. The cessation of the drain to China at the present time enables her to stand the flow to this country the better.

The London *Herald* of the 28th remarks:—

American stocks and shares presented scarcely any fluctuation, though the aspect of prices was more favorable. Illinois Central one hundred dollar shares were taken at 32¼ and ½ dis., and the last quotation was 33 a 32 dis. The paid up shares were negotiated at 66 and 65½, leaving off 65 to 67. In New York and Erie assented there was business at 29 and 28½, the final quotation having been 28½ to 29½. There was an absence of business in Great Western of Canada shares, the actual transactions having been at 10½ and 10⅝; and the last price was 10½ to ¾, or a quarter per cent higher.

The London *Times* of the 29th thus notices and quotes the market:—

Great Western of Canada shares are again higher at 11 to ½. Grand Trunk stock closed at 23 to ½; the ordinary bonds, 45 to 47; and the preference, 72 to 74. In American railway securities, New York and Erie shares improved to 29 to 30, and Illinois Central to 31½ to 30½ dis. Canadian Five per cents, 100 to ½.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| United States 5's, 1874 | 85 | a | 87 |
| Virginia 5's | 78 | a | 80 |
| Virginia 6's | 70 | a | 75 |
| Illinois Central 6's, 1875 | 85 | a | 87 |
| Do. 7's, 1875 | 84 | a | 88 |
| Do. $100 shares, $80 paid dis | 32 | a | 31 |
| Do. all paid | 66 | a | 65 |
| Michigan Central 8's, convertible, 1869 | 87 | a | 89 |
| Do. sinking fund, 8's, '82 | 87 | a | 89 |
| Do. $100 shares | 50 | a | 55 |
| Michigan So. & N. Indiana 7's, 1885 | 70 | a | 72 |
| Do. $100 shares | 15 | a | 20 |
| New York Central 6's, 1883 | 85 | a | 87 |
| [illegible] 1861 | 90 | a | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | a | 95 |
| Do. 7's, 1876 | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| Do. 7's, 1870 | x. c. | | |
| Do. $100 shares | 73 | a | 74 |
| New York & Erie 7's, 1867 | 89 | a | 91 |
| Do. 2d [illegible], 1859 | 88 | a | 90 |
| Do. 3d m., 1883, assented | 76 | a | 78 |
| Do. bonds, 1862, '71, '75 | 57 | a | 62 |
| Do. shares, assented | 29 | a | 30 |
| Panama 1st mort. 7's, 1865 | 99 | a | 101 |
| Do. 2d do., 1872 | 99 | a | 101 |
| Pennsylvania Central 6's | 86 | a | 88 |
| Do. 2d mort | 89 | a | 91 |
| Do. $50 shares | 36 | a | 38 |
| Philadelphia & Reading 6's, 1870 | 75 | a | 80 |
| Do. $50 shares | 22 | a | 23 |

The following correspondence is of interest to merchants in the Southern trade:—

MR. CULLMAN TO MR. SCHELL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12, 1861.

HON. AUG. SCHELL, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT—

DEAR SIR—I have got some orders from friends in South Carolina for goods stored here in the United States bonded warehouse to be shipped to them, bond duty to be paid when entered for consumption in Charleston, S. C. Under the present state of things I would beg leave to ask whether I would be allowed to ship such goods in bond, and whether a certificate of the present Collector in Charleston that the duties have been paid there would release me from the bonds I am to give here. I remain yours, CH. CULLMAN.

MR. SCHELL TO MR. CULLMAN.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Feb. 14, 1861.

SIR—In reply to your letter of 12th inst., I have to state that, under the existing warehouse laws, you may be allowed to ship merchandise to any port of entry of the United States in bond under your transportation bond if approved. The bonds, however, cannot be cancelled by the certificate of any officer acting under the authority of any State. I am yours,

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Collector.

Mr. CH. CULLMAN, No. 6 Cedar street, New York.

We call attention to [illegible] requesting holders of second mortgage bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company to fund their coupons before the close of the fiscal year, on the 28th inst. It is, we believe, for their interest to do so.

By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the New York Central Railroad Company have adopted some new and very proper rules for the additional security of transfers of stock in the company.

Mr. John P. Yelverton has been appointed cashier of the Bank of North America, vice Mr. Seymour, who was lately elected President.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this morning were $23,312,681 75, and the balances $1,156,805 69.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad earned in January:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861 | $310,314 07 |
| 1860 | 278,396 35 |
| Increase | $31,918 12 |

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad earned in January:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1861 | $54,621 14 |
| 1860 | 47,736 30 |
| Increase | $6,884 84 |

We take the following from a Southern Illinois paper:—

The Illinois Central Company purchased a section of land at the junction of their main line and branch road in 1853 at $2 50 per acre; established a town site and placed their division shops there. This point, Centralia, has become one of the most important centres on the line since the Southern trade has attained such large proportions. In one day last week the company's engines brought into Centralia station 441 cars, and carried away 429 cars, making 870 cars. We doubt if the New York Central has beat this business at a single station, even in its palmiest days.

### Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14, 1861.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 U S 6's, '67 | 94 | 10 shs Harlem RR | 16½ |
| 6000 Treasury 12pcn | 101½ | 160 Harlem RR pref. | 40½ |
| 7000 do 10½pcn | 100 | 500 do | 40¼ |
| 16000 do 11pcn | 100½ | 1400 Reading RR | 42⅝ |
| 2000 Virginia 6's | 76½ | 50 Mich Central RR. | 56½ |
| 6000 do | 76⅜ | 50 do | 56⅝ |
| 22000 do | 76 | 300 do | 56⅛ |
| 4000 Missouri 6's | 66¼ | 200 do | 56 |
| 6000 do......b30 | 67 | 50 do......s30 | 56 |
| 5000 do......b10 | 66⅝ | 200 do......b30 | 56¼ |
| 1000 Brook City wl. | 100 | 100 Mich S & N Ia RR. | 14½ |
| 2000 ErieRR3mb.'83 | 80½ | 150 do | 14⅞ |
| 5000 Harlem 1mbds | 99½ | 200 do......s10 | 14½ |
| 1000 MC Spclmsfcb | 97½ | 125 M S & N Ia gu stk. | 32½ |
| 1000 Mich S 1 mbds | 81½ | 200 do......s10 | 32⅝ |
| 1000 Mich S 2dmbds | 52½ | 100 do......s30 | 32½ |
| 1000 do | 51½ | 100 do......c | 32½ |
| 1000 LaCr&M ldgbds | 18 | 100 do......b30 | 32½ |
| 5000 Chi & N Wsfbs | 77 | 450 Ill Cen RR scrip | 78 |
| 1000 Chi &NWeslmt | 40 | 100 do......s30 | 78⅛ |
| 4000 Chic & N W2dm | | 100 do......b30 | 78½ |
| [illegible] Del L&WRR1m | 7 | 100 do......s10 | 78 |
| 1000 C,B&Q Rlsspcbs | 98½ | 200 do......s30 | 78 |
| 10 shs BankSt of NY | 90 | 100 do......s15 | 78 |
| 50 Importers&TraBk | 100 | 400 do | 78½ |
| 40 Cumb'd Coal pref | 7½ | 150 Gal & Chi RR. s10 | 71½ |
| 200 N Y Cent RR. b15 | 78 | 50 do......s10 | 72 |
| 400 do | 78 | 50 do......s30 | 72 |
| 200 do......s10 | 77⅞ | 200 do | 72¼ |
| 100 do......s5 | 77½ | 100 do | 72½ |
| 250 do | 77⅞ | 410 do | 72⅝ |
| 600 do......b30 | 78 | 300 Clev & Tol RR | 33½ |
| 350 Erie RR......s30 | 31⅝ | 100 Chi & R I RR | 57⅝ |
| 100 do | 32 | 100 do......s30 | 57⅝ |
| 300 do | 32½ | 50 Chi, Bur & Q RR. | 71½ |
| 50 do......s10 | 32½ | 50 do | 71 |
| 200 do......b30 | 32½ | 200 do | 71⅛ |
| 175 Hudson River RR | 43 | 100 do......s30 | 71 |
| 150 do | 43½ | 20 N J Cen RR | 118 |
| 300 Harlem RR | 16½ | 10 T H & Rich RR | 100 |
| SECOND BOARD. | | | |
| $14000 Trea 11 p c n | 100½ | 25 shs Erie RR | 32 |
| 3000 Tenn 6's, '90. | 73 | 100 Harlem RR pf. b10 | 40½ |
| 3000 Missouri 6's | 66⅛ | 50 do | 40½ |
| 2000 do | 66½ | 200 do | 40⅝ |
| 15000 do | 66⅛ | 100 N Jersey Cen RR. | 118 |
| 1000 N Carolina 6's | 78 | 100 Mich Cen RR. b30 | 56½ |
| 1000 California 7's. | 88 | 50 do | 56½ |
| 2000 Indiana 5's | 85 | 50 do | 56⅝ |
| 1000 MCSpclmsf c b | 98 | 50 Mich S & N Ia g s. | 32½ |
| 1000 Chi&NWes1 m | 40 | 200 Illinois Cen RR s. | 78⅛ |
| 5000 LaCrosse&Mlgb | 18 | 200 do......b10 | 79 |
| 1000 Cleve&P 2 m b | 57½ | 300 do | 79 |
| 50 shs NY&CRR. s10 | 78½ | 100 do......b30 | 79⅛ |
| 400 do......opg | 78½ | 100 do......b30 | 79 |
| 100 do......b5 | 78½ | 500 Cleve & Tol RR. | 33½ |
| 100 do......pbc | 78½ | 200 do......b10 | 33½ |
| 350 do......pbc | 78½ | 225 Chi & Rk Is RR | 58 |
| 200 do......s3 | 78½ | 150 Chi, Bur & Q RR. | 72 |
| 100 Erie RR | 32½ | 100 do | 71⅞ |

### CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES.—The market was unchanged and sales limited at 5c. for pots and at 5⅛c. for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour.—The market closed with more firmness and activity, including some purchases for

yard and $1 20 afloat. Crude was quiet and quotations unchanged. The following table gives the movements of the trade for the week ending the 12th inst.:—

| *Receipts.* | *Week.* | *Since 1st.* | *Since Jan. 1.* | *Stock.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crude turpen., bbls. | 209 | 206 | 2,648 | 4,000 |
| Spirits turpentine... | 851 | 1,765 | 9,106 | 5,000 |
| Rosin............ | 0,740 | 10,609 | 39,783 | 17,000 |
| Tar.............. | 263 | 852 | 6,522 | 4,500 |
| *Exports.* | *Crude Turp.* | *Sp. Turp.* | *Rosin.* | *Tar.* |
| Total for the week.. | — | 200 | 8,965 | — |
| Since 1st inst........ | — | 200 | 9,816 | — |
| Since January 1..... | 8,763 | 7,769 | 38,213 | 2,442 |
| Same time 1860...... | 10,207 | 6,051 | 80,974 | 601 |

PROVISIONS.—Pork—The market was dull and irregular. The sales embraced 200 bbls., including mess at $17 a $17 25, and prime at $13. Beef was quiet and nominal at $14 a $16. Bacon was dull at 8¾c. a 10½c. Cut meats were heavy. The sales embraced about 100 bbls at 6½c. a 6¾c. for shoulders, and at 8½c. a 8¾c. for hams. Lard was in fair demand, with sales of 600 bbls. at 9½c. a 10c. Dressed hogs were selling at 6¾c. a 6⅞c. Butter and cheese were quiet and steady.

RICE was steady within the range of 3¾c. a 4¼c.

SUGARS.—The market was more active, and the sales footed up about 1,700 hhds., chiefly Cubas at unchanged prices; included in the sales were 250 hhds. New Orleans, by auction, at 4½c. a 6½c.

WHISKEY.—The demand was fair, with sales of 500 a 600 bbls. at 17½c. a 17¾c.

### Sales of Real Estate.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| 3 lots 5th ave., bet. 134th and 135th sts. ea 25x100. | $3,300 |
| 3 lots 5th ave., bet. 133d and 134th sts. ea. 25x100. | 3,300 |
| 4 lots 134th st., near 5th ave., ea. 25x100......... | 2,360 |

# SHIPPING NEWS.

## Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

| *Names.* | *Leaves.* | *Date.* | *For.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Baltimore... | Liverpool......... | Jan 31 | New York |
| North American..... | Liverpool......... | Jan 31 | Portland |
| Africa.............. | Liverpool......... | Feb 2 | New York |
| Saxonia............ | Southampton...... | Feb 4 | New York |
| Jura............... | Liverpool......... | Feb 5 | New York |
| Kangaroo.......... | Liverpool......... | Feb 6 | New York |
| Fulton............. | Southampton...... | Feb 6 | New York |
| Nova Scotian...... | Liverpool......... | Feb 7 | Portland |
| America............ | Liverpool......... | Feb 9 | Boston |
| Canadian........... | Liverpool......... | Feb 14 | Portland |
| Australasian........ | Liverpool......... | Feb 16 | New York |
| Bremen............. | Southampton...... | Feb 20 | New York |
| Niagara............ | Liverpool......... | Feb 23 | Boston |
| John Bell........... | Glasgow.......... | Feb 23 | New York |
| North Briton....... | Liverpool......... | Feb 21 | Portland |
| Bavaria............ | Southampton...... | Mch 4 | New York |
| Arago.............. | Southampton...... | Mch 6 | New York |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vigo............... | New York.......... | Feb 16 | Liverpool |
| Anglo Saxon....... | Portland.......... | Feb 16 | Liverpool |
| New York.......... | New York.......... | Feb 16 | Bremen |
| United Kingdom.... | New York.......... | Feb 19 | Liverpool |

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 7 GRAMERCY PLACE, IN TWENTIETH street, second door from Fourth avenue, to let, to a single gentleman only, a furnished Sitting Room and Bedroom attached; breakfast if required; house first class and private. No moving in May. A fine residence. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RECEIVE THREE children to Board and Educate. They will be kindly treated, and carefully instructed in the English branches, drawing and flower painting. Terms, $15 per month, in advance. Apply to Mrs. Kyle, 7 Cottage row, West Fifty-second street, near Eleventh avenue.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good Board and pleasant Rooms, at 144 Waverley place, near Sixth avenue. Dinner at six o'clock.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR TO let, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with Board, in a private family, where all the comforts of an agreeable home can be enjoyed. Also a single room. Terms moderate. 175 West Twentieth street.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without hall Bedroom, on third floor; also a handsomely furnished back Parlor to let, without board. Bath and gas. 61 Fourth avenue, one block from Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with Board, in a small private family where all the comforts of a home can be found, by applying at 85 Montague street, Brooklyn.

A COUPLE OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN FIND comfortable Rooms, with Board, by applying at 25 Cottage place, between Houston and Bleecker streets. Reference required.

A GENTLEMAN AND LADY OR A FEW SINGLE gentlemen can be nicely accommodated with good Board and home comforts at 304 West Twenty-eighth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Near cars and stages.

A THIRD STORY BACK ROOM TO LET—WITH Board, at 61 St. Mark's place, Eighth street, to a gentleman and wife; also, a small Room, for single gentlemen only. A few boarders taken. Dinner at 1 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING NO USE FOR THE entire third floor, will dispose of the rooms to gentlemen desiring a quiet home, with full or partial Board. Best of reference required. Apply at 18 Hammond street.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, IN SECOND STORY, TO let, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife; also small rooms for single gentlemen; good location, private family. References exchanged. Apply at 99 West Tenth street, between Fourth and Bleecker streets.

A WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, together or separate, will be rented to gentlemen by a private family. Location 42 University place, on Fifth avenue stage route.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, WISHING TO ROOM together or singly, can have pleasant Rooms, with full or partial Board, in a private family; location desirable for business men, convenient to and west of Broadway. No. 124 Spring street. References exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, will let one or two Rooms to single gentlemen. Apply at 351 Broome street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE AND having a nicely furnished front Room, with use of sitting room attached, that she would let to a gentleman and lady, with Board for the lady only. Call at 149 Thompson street, third floor, over the store. Mrs. WILLARD.

A SMALL HANDSOMELY FURNISHED HOUSE TO let, to a private family only, situated below Fourteenth street, near Broadway; if agreeable the rent of the furniture will be taken in Board. For full particulars address M. Davis, Madison square Post office.

A SUIT OF THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, IN a private house, where there are no boarders; can be had together or separate, with partial Board, if desired. Apply at 296 Broome street, near Centre.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING RECENTLY COMMENCED housekeeping, wishes to rent a suit of pleasantly furnished ...

## SALES AT AUCTION.

HENRY GREEN, AUCTIONEER.—SATURDAY, FEB. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 194 William street, the whole stock of Groceries, Liquors, Segars and other effects of a wholesale Grocery and Liquor Store.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on Saturday, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, 23 Nassau street, for account of whom it may concern, silver plated, tea, desert and table Spoons, Forks, &c.; also a note dated October 19, 1860, for $291.

J. F. WILLIAMS, AUCTIONEER.
Will sell at auction, on Friday morning, at 10½ o'clock, the stock of Millinery and Fancy Goods, with an assortment of ladies' Silk Hats, trimmed; Ribbons, Velvets, Hat Frames, several Show Cases; also Household Furniture, Carpets, Sofas, Beds, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.
At 414 Fourth avenue, near Thirtieth street.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
DAMAGED VIOLINS AT AUCTION.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell on Friday, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 158 Broadway.
(Under the inspection of the Wardens of the Port, for account of whom it may concern.)
Four cases, containing about 330 Violins, assorted qualities and numbers, damaged on the voyage of importation.

R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
WHITTEMORE & HAZELL will sell this day (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 158 Broadway,
Invoices of Hardware, Cutlery,
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.
ALSO,
(Under Warden's inspection for account of whom it may concern)
Four cases containing about 300 Violins, slightly damaged.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20,
At 10 o'clock, at 37 Warren street,
And following days until sold.
By order of HERR BOYCE, Assignee.
The entire stock of Hardware contained in the above store, comprising a select and extensive assortment of the most desirable goods, worthy the attention of the trade.
Particulars in future advertisements.

S. & J. BOGART, AUCTIONEERS.—THIS DAY, AT 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 1 North William street, mortgage sale of Household Furniture, &c., consisting of mahogany Sofas, Lounges, Rockers, Carpets, Looking Glasses, marble top Tables, large lot Bedsteads, Washstands ...

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVI.............................No. 45

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—Pizarro.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—Merchant of Venice—Married Rake.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Central Park.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—Seven Sisters.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Night in Wonder World.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Barnstable—Cool as a Cucumber—Irish Mormon.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—The Lady of St. Tropez—Living Curiosities, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Burlesques, Songs, Dances, &c.—Scenes at Pullon's.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.—Returned Californians.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—Tight Rope, Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

New York, Friday, February 15, 1861.

## The News.

The committee of the Peace Convention to whom was entrusted the task of devising an adjustment of the troubles of the nation were busy at their work yesterday. Everything has, it is reported, been arranged, on the basis of Mr. Guthrie's proposition, excepting the territorial question. On this point, while the border State members desire a permanent settlement, by including all territory now held or that may be hereafter acquired, the Northern republicans desire a temporary settlement by applying the compromise to existing territory only. The committee will probably report a plan to the Convention to-day.

One of our Washington correspondents furnishes important information respecting a very material point in the inaugural address of the President elect. This document, it is stated, is already perfected, and, while it does not violate the principles of the Chicago platform, opens the door for an amicable adjustment of pending difficulties by an appeal to the people, through a constitutional convention.

In Congress yesterday the Senate adopted a resolution appointing a committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. Bills organizing the Territory of Nevada and to provide a government for Dacotah Territory were reported. A large number of memorials relative to the crisis were presented. The Tariff bill was taken up, and Mr. Hunter spoke against it, and Mr. Simmons in its favor. After an executive session, during which Mr. Pettit was defeated as Judge for Kansas, the Senate adjourned.

In the House a select committee was appointed, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into a charge made in a New York morning newspaper, to the effect that certain seceding members of Congress have fraudulently obtained books from the Congressional Library and appropriated them to their own use. The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and the clause providing that the Central road shall go via Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas river was struck out. The subject was then laid aside, and Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, made a speech on the crisis. The special committee on the alleged conspiracy to attack the capital reported that they are unanimously of the opinion that the evidence produced before them does not prove the existence of a secret organization in Washington or elsewhere hostile to the government, that has for its object, upon its own responsibility, an attack upon the capital or any other of the public property, or an interruption of any of the functions of the government. Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, presented a report setting forth that there are seven companies of artillery and one of sappers and miners quartered at the capital, and concluding with the following:—"That the quartering of troops of the regular army in this District and around the Capitol, when not necessary for their protection from a hostile enemy, and during the session of Congress, is impolitic and offensive, and, if permitted, may become destructive of civil liberty; and, in the opinion of this House, the regular troops now in it ought to be forthwith removed therefrom." This elicited a warm discussion, and the proposition was finally laid on the table by a vote of 125 to 35.

The ten cases of muskets intended for Georgia, and seized by the police, have been replevined by H. B. Cromwell & Co. The gunpowder seized by the police on Wednesday, and also intended for Georgia, will not, it is said, be replevined, as the legal proceedings would probably cost as much as the articles are worth. Proceedings, however, may be taken, in order to strengthen the admitted illegality of such seizures.

Considerable amusement was created amongst the guests of the Astor House yesterday on observing that several gentlemen, hailing from the State of Georgia, annexed the initials S. C. to the name of the State, which initials were, after some discussion, decided to signify Southern Confederacy.

In the State Senate yesterday a number of bills were reported upon favorably; but they were nearly all of interest only to special localities. The bill incorporating the Veteran Corps of the National Guard was passed. The resolution from the Assembly appointing Frank Granger to the place in the Washington Peace Conference Commission made vacant by the resignation of Thurlow Weed was again up, but was tabled. A bill to provide for the completion of the canals of the State was introduced. In the Assembly another opening was made for further tinkering in reference to our City Chamberlainship, by the introduction of a bill to regulate the tenure and term of office of that functionary. A bill was also introduced for taxing the people of this city to pay each member of the Common Council for the years 1858 and 1859 a salary of $1,200 per annum. The bill for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas again came up, and, after being amended by reducing the amount from $100,000 to $50,000, was passed.

The steamship New York, from Southampton on the 29th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are two days later than those previously received, but are not important.

The *Independance Belge* says that a verbal communication had been made by Prince Metternich to M. Thouvenel, in which Austria declared that she should consider as a *casus belli* with Piedmont an attack by Garibaldi upon any point whatsoever of the Austrian territory. It is added that Austria, in this communication, expressed the wish to respect Lombardy, and that M. Thouvenel, in taking note of this declaration, observed that if, in an eventuality such as that which Prince Metternich had referred to, the Austrian government employed German federal contingents, France would consider that fact a violation of the principle of non-intervention.

Extensive warlike preparations are going forward in France. The Emperor has resolved to construct, with all despatch, ten iron cased frigates of the La Gloire class.

"The situation of affairs in Hungary," says the *Nord*, "is most grave. The Vienna journals themselves, while approving of the intentions which dictated the manifesto of the 16th, fear that the employment of force may lead to a formidable crisis, and that triumphant reaction may stifle the first commencement of the constitutional *régime* in the other countries of the Crown."

We reproduce this morning several extracts from the London press upon the American crisis which will repay perusal.

By the New York's mails we have further particulars of the great case of Patterson vs. Bonaparte, which was opened at Paris, before the First Chambers of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, on Friday, the 25th of last month, as our readers are aware from what has already appeared in the Herald. From the very natural curiosity which the case excites, the court room was as full as it could possibly be. The proceedings were opened by M. Legrand, *avoué* for Mrs. Elizabeth Patterson, presenting the following conclusions:—"That it may please the Tribunal to declare the marriage contracted on the 24th of December, 1803, between the late Prince Jerome and Elizabeth Patterson valid. And also to take judicial cognizance (*donner acte*) that M. Bonaparte, while demanding that the marriage of the 24th of December, 1803, may be declared valid, has never had any intention to contest, and does not now contest, the civil and political effects of the union contracted in 1807 by his father with the Princess Catherine of Wurtemburg." M. Berryer followed on the same side in an uninterrupted speech of four hours and a half, when the Court rose for a recess. On resuming, M. Allou opened the case for Prince Napoleon, and was bold enough to say that the eloquent advocate opposed to him "had very little hopes of winning his case." He rests his case entirely upon the law of France at the time, of the provisions of which, he says, Miss Patterson was well aware, when she said, "If I can be his wife but for an hour I will run the risk;" and that, knowing the legal objections to the marriage, she had not contracted it in good faith. On the conclusion of his speech the Court adjourned for a week. The Paris papers are absolutely silent on the subject—even the fact of the trial is not mentioned in their news columns.

The Board of Aldermen did not organize last evening for want of a quorum.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and disposed of considerable routine business. A petition was received from the officers of the Twelfth regiment, asking that the sum of $20,500 might be inserted in the tax levy in order to furnish the regiment with an armory. The Committee on Ordinances reported an ordinance to prevent the sprinkling of salt in the streets, attaching a penalty of $250 for the commission of that offence by any person or railroad company. The ordinance was adopted. An ordinance for the preservation of the public lamps was also adopted, the penalty for breaking or mutilating any of the lamps being $5. A fine of $10 will be imposed upon any person who shall remove any public lamppost, and a penalty of $25 will be inflicted upon those individuals who remove lampposts placed in front of their premises. The report of the Committee on Finance on the Comptroller's estimates for the present year was referred to the Finance Committee of the Board; also a report for the further improvement of the Central Park. The Street Commissioner was instructed to report the number of piers in the city, and the cost for repairs during the last five years. A resolution was adopted in favor of appointing a joint special committee to inquire into certain charges made by the *Tribune* in reference to the confirmation of the contract for cleaning the streets adopted on Monday by the Common Council.

The Special Committee of the Common Council appointed to arrange for extending the hospitalities of the city to the President elect held another meeting yesterday. Though it was nearly of two hours' duration, we only ascertained that the committee had decided on the route to be taken by the President from the railroad depot to his hotel. This is stated elsewhere.

One hundred thousand dollars were advanced yesterday to the Board of Commissioners of Charity and Correction by Mr. Daniel Devlin, the new Chamberlain. This action, in default of the final passage of the annual appropriation, is most acceptable, inasmuch as it enables the Commissioners to continue uninterrupted in their efforts to relieve the wants of the poor at this severe juncture.

The usual meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction took place yesterday. The report of the Committee of the Whole stated that there are a few cases of smallpox in the Almshouse and Workhouse, and that in other respects they are in good condition. It presented no other features of special interest. There are 9,112 inmates in the institutions at present—an increase of 27 for the past week. The number admitted during the week was 2,021; and those discharged, transferred or who died numbered 1,994.

Charles M. Jefferds, charged with the Walton-Mathews murders, was brought before Judge Leonard yesterday at three P. M. on a writ of habeas corpus. Messrs. James T. Brady and A. Oakey Hall argued at length for his discharge, on the ground of his detention being unlawful, several terms having passed without his trial. The motion was opposed by Mr. John A. Anthon, Assistant District Attorney. Judge Leonard will decide on Saturday at ten A. M.

In the Post Office Defalcation case the jury yesterday decided that George Law and Gustavus A. Conover were not liable on the bonds given for Mr. Fowler, he being a defaulter at the time of the signing of the bonds, and the government being aware of the fact.

An important case against the Metropolitan Insurance Company was decided by a jury yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in favor of the New York Belting and Packing Company. The amount involved, in twenty-two insurance companies, amounts to over $100,000.

In the case of Lane, mate of the bark Anna, charged with the murder of one of the six negroes on board that vessel on the voyage from Lagona to England, the jury retired at four o'clock; but not having agreed at a late hour, the Judge took a recess.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Wm. F. Ayres, who was convicted of having a quantity of counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to utter it, was sent to the State prison for seven years and six months. A man named Anderson, convicted on Wednesday of an attempt at rape on the person of his daughter, was sentenced to imprisonment in the State prison for four years and eight months, being the severest penalty the Recorder could inflict. Other cases of minor interest were disposed of, and late in the afternoon Michael McCarty was placed on trial for robbery in the first degree. The case will be finished this morning.

We refer to the money article for the proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for a new six per cent loan of $8,000,000 to pay off the present indebtedness of the government to its servants. The law under which the proposals are issued will be found in the same column.

The cotton market yesterday, owing to the heaviness in sterling exchange and firmness in freights, continued to rule dull. The sales embraced about 900 a 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 11¾c. a 11⅞c. for middling uplands. Flour at the close was more active, and firmer for medium to good grades of extra State and Western. Southern grades were steady and prices unchanged. Wheat was in some better request, while sales were moderate and prices easier for some grades of common qualities, while good to prime red and white were unchanged. Corn was in fair activity, including purchases for export, while prices were without change of moment. Pork was dull and lower, with sales of mess at $17 a $17 25, and of prime at $13. Sugars were active, with sales of about 1,900 hhds. at rates given in another column. Coffee was quite steady, while sales were limited. Freights were steady, while engagements were limited.

## Invasion of the South and Invasion of the North.

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday laughs to scorn the avowed design of Jefferson Davis to carry the war into the North, which, if there be war, would undoubtedly be his game. The Southern Confederate States will not invade the North unless the North send ships of war and armies to coerce them; and in that event the border slave States, and all their population to a man, will be with the cotton States, who will be sure to cross Mason and Dixon's line.

So despicable in warlike character does the *Tribune* assume Southern men to be that it says "a small fleet of seagoing steamers and an army of twenty thousand or thirty thousand men, concentrated at New York, would keep the entire South in perpetual check, and not a man would be sent northward from any of the Atlantic or Gulf States." The philosophy of this hazardous opinion is explained to be that "no nation or State with an accessible seaboard can venture on offensive operations against an enemy who commands the sea." This might hold good in the case of an island, such as Great Britain, whose wooden walls alone have saved her from conquest by France; but suppose England, instead of being separated from France by Dover Straits, were part of the Continent of Europe, and were divided from her neighbor by a stream or only an imaginary geographical line, how long could "perfidious Albion" be saved from invasion by the fact that she held command of the sea? And of what avail would be the enemy's command of the sea if his own land was conquered? The command of the land is much better than the command of the sea under such circumstances; and this is just the case with the Southern States. Only small forces can be transported to a distance by sea—the operations are tedious, the cost enormous and the disembarkation always attended with peril; while by land, where there are no mountain barriers or impassable rivers or chains of well manned fortresses in the way, and especially where there are railroads, a large army of 100,000 men might be suddenly concentrated at any given point on the frontier, and by forced marches advance upon and conquer the large and populous but unfortified cities of the North, where the invaders could find ample provisions, spoils and munitions of war; whereas, according to the statements of the republican journals, an invading Northern army could find no sustenance at the "starving" South, and must perish if any accident should cut it off from its base of operations or stop its supplies. But, no matter how well provisioned it might be, there would be plenty of troops at the South to take care of it. Suppose the twenty or thirty thousand men safely landed, how far would they be able to penetrate into the country before being cut off from their ships by a larger army in their rear? As they would go to the South to "enforce the laws," they could not lay waste the country, or seize provisions, or slaughter peaceful citizens of the United States. They could only deal with "rebels" with arms in their hands. If, therefore, the republicans can only scrape up a live army of 20,000 men, they would act a wiser part by keeping it in New York city, for its defence, than by sending it as a forlorn hope to the South, never to come back. Now, the invading Southern army would not be under the same obligations to respect persons or property at the North; for, having thrown off allegiance to the Union, they might treat all at the North as foreign foes, and waste the land by fire and sword.

On the other hand, as regards the South, a sparse population, with a large area of country, is rather an advantage to the invaded. This was the case in the war of La Vendee, which gave the French Directory such trouble at the time of the Revolution. An army has to travel, in such cases, immense distances without accomplishing anything or seeing an enemy, and it is ever liable to surprise. It was this circumstance that so favored the colonies when invaded by Great Britain in the Revolutionary war. She had then command of the sea. What did she achieve? In the late war with Russia, the Allied fleets swept the sea; but what did they effect on land? In the invasion of a thickly populated district with a large army, the conquest is greatly facilitated if it contains large cities without fortified walls, for it is proved by experience that all the population who are not soldiers are only in the way, and a hindrance to the defence. Hence the panic in England in recent years about the capture of London by the French, when it was feared an invading force might be successfully landed on the coast.

"Feather-bed" soldiers and amateurs, such as our militia in great part consists of, would be of very little use in real war and hard fighting. It is evident to every observer, notwithstanding the numbers of our militia on paper, and even the occasional parade of uniformed and partially drilled regiments at the North, that we are not now a military people, whatever we may have been in other days. The progress of commerce and trade, and manufactures, while tending to wealth and luxury along the Northern seaboard, tends also to render us effeminate and unsuited for war. The degeneracy of the English population is a case in point. In the late Crimean war the recruits raised in the manufacturing towns were, from their appearance, the laughing stock of the British press. They perished by thousands from the hardships of war, without a shot from the enemy. The principal part of the fighting was done by the French, who accordingly received all the glory. Heretofore England obtained her fighting men from Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland. But in recent years, from the depopulation of Ireland by famine and emigration, and owing to the high prices of labor, and to the fact of those districts of Scotland which produced the troops which won the field of Waterloo being cleared of human inhabitants, in order to make room for the vast sheepwalks and deer parks of the Duchess of Sutherland, and other noble philanthropists, whose benevolence seeks all other objects excepting white men, Great Britain has lost her stalworth, hardy warriors, and now, instead of first, ranks only second or third among the Powers of Europe. A factory population, or mechanics, or clerks, or merchants, or those employed constantly within doors, are not the stuff of which good armies are made. So that great numbers, as, for example, in the case of the Chinese, do not always show military strength, which depends rather on the quality of the men than on their count.

That the North has greatly degenerated in military prowess, while the South has greatly advanced, is demonstrated by the incontestible facts and figures to be found in the official returns of the War Department. In the war of the Revolution Massachusetts, then glorious Massachusetts, contributed more than double the number of men furnished by any other colony. She gave 82,206 soldiers, which cannot be altogether accounted for by the fact that the brunt of the war was at first on her own soil. Connecticut supplied 39,751; New Hampshire, 14,416; Rhode Island, 10,047; while New York gave 21,000; New Jersey, 16,740; Pennsylvania, 33,128; Virginia, 32,000; Maryland, 18,000. There were then no anti-slavery States. All the colonies were slaveholding, and all did well. Now let us come to the war of 1812-15. By the Northern States were then furnished troops which served for three months, 58,552; by the Southern States, 96,182, making a majority of 58,502 in favor of the South. How many did Massachusetts furnish in this war? Only 3,110; while New Hampshire gave 897; Connecticut, 387; Rhode Island, 637; Vermont, 131—in all, 5,162—less than little South Carolina, which furnished 5,696. The States which furnished most men who served in that war were: Virginia, 39,017; New York, 38,638; Tennessee, 24,858. In the two wars the troops employed in the armies of the republic numbered 424,000 men, of whom the South furnished 287,000—more than double the number of the North, which was only 137,000.

How was it in the Mexican war? Massachusetts furnished 1,047, of whom only two were killed and none wounded, and the rest of the New England States sent not a man, excepting poor Pierce, of New Hampshire, who was made President for fainting on the field of battle. No militia from the North served in that war. It was fought by volunteers consisting of a class of men who will never fight against the South. The whole number of troops contributed by the Northern States was 23,054, while the slave States furnished 45,630, or very nearly double. Now, as the Northern States have twice the population of the Southern, the South has furnished in the last war four times as many soldiers as the North in proportion to the population. The fighting element of the country, with the exception of New York city, is chiefly in the South. The Southern population are all fighting men from their childhood. They are always armed with revolver, or bowie knife, or rifle. As for the desperate expectation that the negro slaves will prove an element of weakness to the South, it is vain. In all the wars of Greece and Rome with other countries, their slaves, though white men, never revolted against their masters. If the negroes had even the will they would not have the means or the power. On the contrary, they will prove a grand source of strength, for they can attend to the cotton fields, the general cultivation of the soil, and other labor, while the whole of the able-bodied whites can devote themselves to war. How many able-bodied men can the North spare to send South? Not one for every three the South will be able to send North. Vast masses of the population of the Northern seaboard are reduced practically to the condition of white slaves, while a considerable proportion are sickly and very unfit for an army.

The South, therefore, is perfectly able to maintain the contest. What she wants most is a navy. But she can build one in the Mississippi, and meantime she can hire a fleet of privateers, as did the colonies against England in the Revolutionary war, which will do the commerce of the Northern States more injury than our war ships can ever inflict on the Southern seaboard.

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PROGRESS OF THE COMMERCIAL REVULSION—FAILURES IN THE MONTH OF JANUARY.—The effects which our political troubles are producing upon trade and commerce are becoming every day more manifest; and there is perhaps no better indication of the growth of this great calamity than the increasing failures of commercial houses everywhere. We have been furnished by the commercial agency of McKillop & Co., Park row, with a table of the failures which occurred during the month of January in the different States, which we subjoin:—

NUMBER OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN JANUARY, 1861.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2 | Missouri | 23 |
| Connecticut | 5 | North Carolina | 5 |
| Delaware | 3 | New Hampshire | 4 |
| District of Columbia | 7 | New Jersey | 4 |
| Georgia | 6 | Nebraska Territory | 2 |
| Illinois | 23 | New York | 112 |
| Indiana | 20 | Ohio | 40 |
| Iowa | 10 | Pennsylvania | 20 |
| Kansas | 1 | South Carolina | 4 |
| Kentucky | 11 | Tennessee | 17 |
| Louisiana | 10 | Texas | 5 |
| Maryland | 18 | Virginia | 8 |
| Massachusetts | 60 | Vermont | 10 |
| Michigan | 11 | Wisconsin | 13 |
| Minnesota | 2 | | |
| Mississippi | 1 | Total | 466 |

The aggregate number of failures throughout the Union for the entire year 1860 was only 3,676, and it will thus be seen that the failures of the first month of the present year are very considerably above the average per month in 1860. And it must be taken into consideration that the commercial disarrangements under which the country is now suffering are but preliminary to what it is destined to undergo if the present political difficulties are not speedily settled by some peaceful arrangement. The failures occurring now may be looked upon more in the light of temporary suspensions, or extensions of time, contingent upon future political results, than as absolute failures; but if the existing troubles are not amicably settled, or, that coercion is to be the policy of the new administration, the present condition of our mercantile affairs is but a very dim foreshadowing of the frightful disasters before us.

Just now we are experiencing, as it were, a three months' suspension of business, waiting for the results of pending friendly negotiations and compromises, and the inauguration of a new governmental *régime*. The commercial classes appear to have entered into a mutual arrangement, whereby they can tacitly await the issue which is to decide between restored prosperity or utter ruin. The merchants have agreed to extend the paper of their customers, and they have obtained a like extension for themselves. Thus the work of destruction is held in abeyance for a time; and even that could not be accomplished only for the prosperous condition of the country. But suppose that no peaceful solution comes out of the political confusion in which the country is now plunged, what is to be the consequence? Paper cannot be extended to an indefinite time; and should the result be a final disruption between the North and South, eventuating in civil war, then the horror of a general financial convulsion must inevitably come upon us in full force. It cannot be staved off any longer.

## More Unconstitutional Violence of the New York Police.

On Wednesday last the New York police, notwithstanding their being compelled to surrender the greater portion of the muskets which they seized belonging to the State of Georgia, committed another act of depredation against the rights of Southern citizens. They seized a quantity of cartridges about being shipped for South Carolina, by way of Savannah. These highhanded proceedings can only irritate and annoy the Southern States, and take away trade from New York, without doing any good to the North or harm to the South; for both the Georgians and South Carolinians can obtain all the ammunition and arms they want from the border slave States, and even from New England, whose Yankees will sell anything for cash down, to say nothing of Old England, France and other nations of Europe. It is the duty of Governor Morgan to put an end to this illegal violence by ordering the ammunition to be given up.

It appears that the Georgia case is not fully settled yet. The arms are not all surrendered, as they ought to have been. In consequence of the retaliation of the Governor of Georgia, the greater portion of the muskets have been delivered up; but for some inexplicable reason or other Superintendent Kennedy has retained ten cases, which belong to a different owner in Georgia. The police allege that they belong to that State, and, therefore, refuse to give them up. Now this is a distinction without a difference. The State of Georgia has as good a right to the free possession and use of arms as the State of New York. Yesterday a writ of replevin was issued, and what the result will be remains to be seen.

When we first heard of the seizure of these arms we knew it would lead to serious trouble, and we said so at the time. We denounced the act as unconstitutional, and we advised its repudiation by the Governor and the immediate surrender of the arms, with a suitable apology for the hostile proceeding. If it was not an act of war it was a violation of the rights of private property, and in either case indefensible. Ample time had been given to repair the mischief, but instead of that, the arms were refused when demanded by the Governor of Georgia, and the authorities have been since compelled by retaliation to give way, and to do from necessity what they might have done voluntarily with a good grace, to the honor of the State, and not, as afterwards to its humiliation. The best thing that can be done now is to surrender at once the ten cases of muskets to Georgia, and the cartridges and percussion caps to the citizens of South Carolina, to whom the ammunition belongs. Else there will soon be other reprisals.

These seizures appear to be part of the plan of the black republican leaders to precipitate the country into civil war. By what right do the police commit an act of war against citizens of Georgia or South Carolina? By what right do they interfere with the commerce of the merchants of New York? Only the federal Power can declare war, or make war, or define what is war on the part of governments outside of the Union. That even the federal government has power to make war against a sovereign State inside of the Union has been denied by the present Executive, and is doubted by all intelligent and candid republicans. Certain it is that a State which claims to be still in the Union has no such power. The State of New York has no power, under the constitution, to declare war or make war against any State in or out of the confederacy, or pronounce any merchandise "contraband of war;" and if she had such power she has not yet exercised it, nor commissioned Superintendent Kennedy to commit hostilities on her behalf. The whole proceedings are illegal, violent and unconstitutional, and, under the circumstances, are so ill-timed that they must have been intended to prevent the adoption of any measures of reconciliation by the Peace Conference at Washington, and to commit both North and South to a deadly struggle.

The reason assigned by our Fouche for detaining the muskets, if it bear any weight, would justify every conceivable outrage and arbitrary proceeding. He said he would not let the arms go lest they should be used hereafter against the State of New York. On the same principle he might order the police to enter the houses of all citizens of New York who are not republicans, and take away their arms, lest they might use them hereafter in defending their liberties by revolution, or in maintaining the constitution against the party organized to overthrow it. So jealous is the constitution about the right of all citizens to possess firearms that it has been held illegal to levy upon them in an execution for debt. Now, if the Superintendent and his party will not respect the constitutional rights of the citizens of other States, it is scarcely to be expected that they will respect the constitutional rights of citizens of New York if they stand in the way of their atrocious designs. The doctrine of Mr. Kennedy is the doctrine of the despots of Europe, who deprive their subjects of arms in order that they may keep them in thraldom.

But, whatever is coming, we are not yet under martial law and a military dictatorship; and the right of the citizens of Georgia to have and to hold as many arms as they please is clear and undoubted. The second amendment to the constitution was expressly adopted to guarantee this right. It is in the following words:—"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms *shall not be infringed*." Now, if the muskets for the Georgians, seized by our police, instead of being under one thousand, had numbered a million, or five weapons for every able-bodied man in the State, their right to them is indefeasible, no matter what use they may think proper to make of them hereafter. For that they are responsible, and not the New York Superintendent of Police.

"A guilty conscience is its own accuser." What reason has Mr. Kennedy to suppose that Georgia will ever use her arms against New York, unless it be "the foregone conclusion" that he and his party mean, if they can, to employ the arms of this State in the invasion of Georgia? He can have no other reason. Georgia has never threatened New York, but Governor Morgan has threatened Georgia and other Southern States, and a bill is now before the Legislature to appropriate funds to carry on war against them. And all this they dare to do without consulting the sovereign people. The question remains to be solved, whether the people will permit any such abuse of power, or whether they will look on with folded arms while a military despotism is being established upon the ruins of their freedom.

## The President Elect on the Crisis—Nothing Going Wrong—Nobody Hurt.

Abraham Lincoln, as President elect of the United States, is in a fair way to lose that high reputation which he gained as a public speaker in his Illinois stumping campaign of 1858, with Judge Douglas, as a candidate for the United States Senate. Since his departure from Springfield, *en route* for the White House, he has made several little speeches; but in none of them has he manifested the disposition or the capacity to grapple manfully with the dangers of this crisis in reference to the restoration of the Union or the maintenance of the peace of the country.

At Indianapolis, adopting the Yankee trick of asking questions, he satisfies us that Horace Greeley is the true exponent of his administrative policy, and that he intends to enforce the authority of the government at Washington over the seceded States before stooping to compromise with the States on the verge of secession. He will reclaim, by force of arms, all that have been lost before resorting to conciliation to secure the States in danger. Thus, in the very outset of his official journey to our federal capital, the President elect proclaims a line of policy adverse to union and to peace, and eminently adapted, not only to enlarge, strengthen and consolidate the new Southern republic, but to destroy the hopes and law and order of the North in a wasting civil war.

But if in his speech at Indianapolis Mr. Lincoln has exhibited the obstinacy of an intractable partisan, he betrays at Columbus a most lamentable degree of ignorance touching the revolutionary evils of the day. He tells us that he has not so long remained silent "from any want of real anxiety;" but he says that "it is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong," and that "it is a consoling circumstance that when we look out there is nothing that hurts anybody." To be sure, he continues, "we entertain different views upon political questions, but nobody is suffering anything," and "all we want is time, patience and a reliance on that God who has never forsaken this people."

Now, the most charitable interpretation we can give to these "consoling" assurances is that Mr. Lincoln, under some embarrassment, spoke them at random, did not know what he was saying, or failed to catch the ideas flitting through his mind. In plainer terms, in finding himself the lion of the day, with all eyes and all hopes turned upon him, he is bothered and makes a mess of it. "Nothing going wrong?" Why, sir, we may more truly say there is nothing going right. "Nothing going wrong!" If this is true then there is nothing wrong in all these Southern revolutionary movements; nothing wrong in the causes which have drawn a little army together for the protection of our federal capital against a suspected conspiracy for a revolutionary *coup d'état*; nothing wrong in a bankrupt federal treasury reduced to the most desperate extremities to keep the government alive from day to day. "Nothing that hurts anybody!" "Nobody suffering anything!" Can Mr. Lincoln really entertain this delusion when all the industrial, financial and commercial interests of the whole country are in a state of stagnation, prostration and confusion never known before; when factories are stopping and merchants are breaking every day; when thousands of our working classes are thrown out of employment, and when numerous entire families, in consequence, are literally starving?

Let us admonish you, Mr. Lincoln, that many things are going wrong; that you are going wrong, that your party in Congress is going wrong, and that the sooner you all turn to the right about face the better it will be for the incoming administration, the Union and the peace of the country. But perhaps when the President elect assures us that "nothing is going wrong," "nothing that hurts anybody," and that "nobody is suffering anything," he means something more or something less than these simple expressions imply. If so, let us hope that by the time he reaches Albany he will be prepared to vouchsafe an explanation of what he would have said with a little more reflection at Columbus. We suspect, however, that his Cabinet troubles and the office seekers of his party have given him, and will give him, no time for reflection, until the interval of grace allowed for repairing the wrongs in the government and the sufferings of the country shall have passed away. Finally, if Mr. Lincoln has nothing better to offer upon this fearful crisis than the foolish consolations of his speech at Columbus, let him say nothing at all.

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THE WANTS OF THE TREASURY—MR. SHERMAN'S REMEDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Dix, calls piteously upon Congress for relief. He wants eight millions wherewith to pay his way till the 4th of March. Everything has been and is going wrong in the matter of the public finances, and yet Honest Abe Lincoln tells us "nothing is going wrong." A loan is wanted; but our banks and financiers, as things appear to be going, have had enough of these government loans. Mr. Sherman, however, Chairman on Ways and Means, has hit upon the way and the means of relief. He proposes the issue of coupon bonds, of a denomination not exceeding fifty dollars, bearing six per cent interest, and running twenty years. This is a Napoleonic idea. It is the adoption of Louis Napoleon's experiment of a loan during his late war against Austria. In his case the French people instantly came up to the government with three times the amount of money asked for. But the glory of France and the hearts of the French people were in the work. In Mr. Sherman's case the proposition of his fifty dollar coupons meets with a remonstrance on the threshold from a member of the House. Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, was opposed to the bill because "the President elect had made a declaration of war," not against a foreign enemy, but against a portion of our own people. This is the difficulty which Mr. Sherman should endeavor first to remove in his efforts to relieve the Treasury. Let him try a civil war, and his coupons will go begging.

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BAD PROSPECTS FOR COTTON GROWERS IN INDIA.—It will be seen, by an extract from the Bengal correspondence of the London *Times*, that that Presidency has been thrown into a state of great excitement and discontent by the withdrawal from circulation of the £2,000,000 annually spent in the indigo manufacture. If, with the knowledge of the effect this proceeding must have on a poor country like India, it has been felt necessary to resort to such a measure of economy, what prospect of support awaits the efforts of the cotton supply associations on the same field of operations? Capital will only flow where it finds a profitable invest-

ment; and, judging by the above indications, the growth of cotton in India does not hold out much encouragement to speculators.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE COMING TO A COMPROMISE.—The sub-committee appointed by the General Committee of the Washington Peace Conference have agreed upon the Guthrie compromise—the Crittenden scheme, excepting in the vital point about the future territory. Even this, however, is something. But what next? The General Committee may be divided upon it, or the Conference may split upon it and branch off into two or three reports. Let us suppose, however, that the Conference will adopt this Guthrie adjustment; it will avail nothing unless adopted by the republican party in Congress. Will they adopt it? We think not; for has not their President elect just assured them that "nothing is going wrong;" that "nobody is suffering anything," and that "time and patience" will settle all these political agitations? Let this Peace Conference close up its work and disperse. "Time and patience" are the compromise of the republican party. Has not Mr. Seward said so very plainly? Has not Mr. Lincoln said so? We say, then, let the outside politicians of this Peace Conference close up their work and go home. The President elect and his Premier speak for the republican party.

THE LATE POST OFFICE DEFALCATIONS.—The jury in the Law and Conover case have returned a verdict fully exonerating Fowler's securities from any responsibility on their bonds to the government. This finding implicates the the Post Office authorities in a full knowledge of his defalcations at the time these bonds were executed. They are, therefore, chargeable with the double offence of concealing these frauds and of seeking to saddle the loss upon third parties in order to shield themselves from censure.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14, 1861.

At seven o'clock this morning the President elect and family left the hospitable mansion of Governor Dennison, and were driven to the depot, under the escort of Col. Mygatt, Major O'Hare and the Quartermaster General, deputed by the Executive to escort him to the State line.

At half-past seven o'clock the special train started, amidst the cheers of a few hundred enthusiastic Buckeyes. Heavy clouds hung over the sky at the time of departure, and the train had been in motion but half an hour when rain began to fall, first in drops and then in perfect torrents.

The President doubtlessly rejoices at the weather, as it promised to prevent the turn out of such uncomfortable crowds as had pestered him during the preceding three days.

But the developements of the day showed that he had vainly expected relief. Nothing daunted by the shower above and the mud beneath, patient throngs had again gathered, under umbrellas, at all the stations to salute the chief of the nation with songs, cheers, music, flying banners and the roar of artillery.

At the stopping places, especially, immense multitudes had assembled, and brought the object of their curiosity out on the platform of his car by their vehement but good natured clamor. Calls for speeches were universally made, but only reluctantly and scantily responded to, with the exception of the short address in reply to a set address of Judge Lloyd, at Steubenville.

The President's remarks had no particular significance. They were, however, always seasoned with his irrepressible wit and humor, and hence pleased his audience hugely.

It was evident that the business of frequent speech-making, and exhibiting himself to the public gaze, has already lost the charm of novelty, and is a source of annoyance rather than entertainment.

The dreariness of the out door aspect first spread a shade of melancholy over the Presidential party, but they soon sought to forget the outside gloominess by indulging in divers hilarious pastimes. In the front car the younger members of the company amused themselves in their own way.

Speeches and songs whiled away their time. Colonel Lamon treated the jolly crowd to a succession of songs; Bob, whose heart was heavy early in the morning, with the remembrance of a Columbus beauty, soon joined in the general mirthfulness and led off.

## THE RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN IN NEW YORK.

SECOND MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE.

Another private session of the Committee of the Common Council on the subject of the propositions for the reception of the President elect of the United States took place yesterday afternoon. Aldermen Cornell, Barry and Smith and Councilmen Green and Stephenson were present. Though the meeting lasted nearly two hours, the following is all that could be learned in reference to the doings of the committee:—

It was agreed that upon the arrival of Mr. Lincoln he should be escorted by the committee to his hotel through the following route:—From the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth street, through Thirtieth street to Ninth avenue, through Ninth avenue to Twenty-third street, through Twenty-third street to Broadway, and through Broadway to his hotel.

## ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

The committee on entertaining the President elect met again this afternoon. The Governor, finding that there was a great deal of feeling on the subject in the Legislature, informed the committee that he would waive his point and allow the committee to do as they pleased with Mr. Lincoln on his arrival.

The sub-committee reported in favor of allowing Mr. Lincoln to dine with the Governor; but after the latter had waived his point this report was set on one side by common consent, and a dinner was decided upon by a vote of five to three.

The question then came up where should it be held, at the Delavan or Congress Hall, and on a direct vote the committee stood four to four, each member going for the house that he was boarding with. It so happened that they were equally divided between the two hotels. Finding that they could not come to an agreement, a committee of two was appointed to examine the two hotels, and find which was the best suited for the purpose, and report to-morrow morning.

The committee then decided to invite the Legislature and officers, State officers, the Mayor and Common Council, and members of the press. The question of inviting the committees from New York was voted down.

After the adjournment of the committee, its members began to figure up the cost. The statement was made that it would cost five thousand dollars. This frightened a portion of them. Mr. Burgen was waited upon by several members, and asked not to urge the legislative dinner farther. He having carried his point, and taken the President away from the Governor, consented not to take any further action. This opened a new feature, and in less than an hour several of the committee changed their tone, and the impression went forth that the President elect would dine with the Governor.

We are, therefore, standing with one foot on water and one on land, unable to tell which way to turn. It will remain in doubt until the committee meets to-morrow morning.

A committee of republicans are now consulting together, and may present a resolution before the House adjourns to-night, fixing upon a legislative dinner.

## NEW YORK COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MEET MR. LINCOLN.

BUFFALO, Feb. 14, 1861.

Governor Morgan has detailed Commissary General Welch, Adjutant General Reed, Inspector General Jackson, Quartermaster General Van Vechten and Colonel Morgan, Aid-de-Camp, to meet Mr. Lincoln here and escort him to Albany. General Welch arrived here to-day in advance of his associates, who will join him to-morrow and make the necessary arrangements.

## THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

The Chicago *Democrat* pitches into the platform of its party in the following style:—

All platforms are humbugs, and intended to be such. Take the platforms of all the political parties since the foundation of our government and you will find that they are capable of a double construction. Take the late Chicago platform, for instance. Upon that platform stood Owen Lovejoy in this State, who has ever been an ardent opponent of slavery, and who was, in 1856, a warm supporter of Colonel Fremont. Upon that same platform also stood Joe Gillespie, of Alton, who opposed Colonel Fremont in 1856 with all his energies, and who hates every drop of blood that flows through the veins of a man like Lovejoy. Now, either Lovejoy or Gillespie is cheated, and it is not very difficult to tell which. After the repeal of the Missouri compromise we resolved to fight on the side of human liberty, and we kept on fighting until we found ourselves inside of what's known as the republican organization. But Lincoln had not been long nominated before a lot of the Gillespie order, who love spoils more than liberty, [illegible] up that we were too radical, that our notions of liberty were hurting the party. Now, we did not care anything about the party as such. We were for principles. If republican principles were not right, then we ought not to oppose the democratic party. If they were right then we ought to stand by them, let the consequences be what they will. We foresaw before the election what is now a reality. We foresaw that it would turn out in the end that men had got control of the republican organization, who loved patronage, power and plunder more than they did liberty.

## Great Distress of the Settlers in Southwestern Kansas.

SUFFERINGS OF THE RELIEF MEN AND TEAMS ON THE ROAD—HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS—TWO OF THE SETTLERS KILLED, ETC.

ATCHISON, Feb. 14, 1861.

A messenger from Hunter county, distant about 200 miles from here, arrived last night with heartrending tales of the suffering for want of food and clothing in the extreme southwestern part of the State. He reports the winter as being the most severe yet experienced in Southern Kansas. Snow has fallen to the depth of eighteen inches on a level. The cold is intense, and stock of all descriptions is dying off with fearful rapidity. Most of the inhabitants are reduced to Buffalo meat alone, and not a team is able to make the journey through the snow. The messenger walked twenty six miles before finding a track after leaving the settlement, and seventy miles before reaching Emporia, where he took a stage and came on here. The mails on the route had not been carried through for three weeks. Owing to the great depth of the snow and the intense cold horses and cattle are dying along the route. Goods were abandoned in the middle of the prairies. The teams had died or given out, or the limbs of the drivers had become frozen, and they had to seek refuge at the nearest settlement to save their lives. One man will lose both of his legs, and another both of his hands. The Osage Indians had attacked a party of the settlers who were hunting wolves for their skins. The Indians killed two of the settlers; one they burned and beheaded; the other they scalped. The messenger makes the most urgent appeals for teams and ample supplies to be immediately forwarded, which will be done without delay, as the Relief Committee are determined that as long as their means hold out that none shall die for lack of food. Urgent appeals are made from the extreme northwestern settlements for aid to be sent them, as they report that their teams are in such a condition that it is impossible for them to make the trip. A man sent in from the [illegible] lost one of his horses from weakness on the road, and the other was unable to go. Teams loaded with supplies were immediately despatched by the committee, as the man reported many families, with only a scanty supply of buffalo meat left. God only knows what the end will be if the reports brought in from the outside settlements are true. Relief must be speedily sent at once. It is terrible to witness the distressing cases of suffering which are constantly brought to light.

## Surrogate's Office.

Before Edward C. West, Surrogate.

FEB. 14—*Will of D. S. Kennedy*.—This instrument has been admitted to probate. It contains, among bequests of various amounts to the family and friends of the testator, also the following:—$100 to the Catholic school of Newark, New Jersey, in Washington street; $1,000 to the Roman Catholic Hospital of St. Vincent, in the city of New York; $400 to Archbishop Hughes, towards the building of the new Roman Catholic cathedral in this city; $150 to Rev. M. Curran, for the interest of St. Andrew's church; $150 to Rev. James Brennan, for the benefit of St. James' church; $250 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of New York, and $5 to each of the chambermaids at No. 10 Chatham street.

The wills of Alexander Watts and Elihah Seixas have likewise been admitted to probate, but neither of them is of more than private interest.

## Superior Court.

Before Hon. Judge Woodruff and a Jury.

VERDICT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FEB. 14.—*The New York Belting and Packing Company vs. the Metropolitan Insurance Company*.—This case has occupied the Court for the last three days, and this morning resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, $4,509 61. This is the second trial, the jury on the former occasion having disagreed. The policy is one of twenty-two which were taken out in most of the insurance companies in this city. The whole amount of insurance was nearly $100,000. Many of the companies settled their losses promptly, but the Metropolitan resisted, and set up as a defence that the risk had been increased since the policy was taken out, and that they had been prevented from cancelling their policy by false representations.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs for the full amount on both the issues. Counsel for plaintiffs, ex-Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Kimball; for defendants, ex-Judge Foot and Mr. Stoughton.

## Coroners' Inquests.

SUFFOCATED WHILE EATING.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, at 47 Christopher street, upon the body of Thomas Cox, a native of England, aged sixty-seven years, who was suffocated while eating his supper, on Wednesday. No post mortem examination was made, so that it was hard to determine whether strangulation was caused by a fluid or solid substance. The jury got over the difficulty, however, by rendering a verdict of "Death by suffocation, produced by the lodgement of some foreign substance in the throat."

SINGULAR CASUALTY.—On the 22d of December last a little boy named Henry M. Tower, residing in 127th street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, while playing in a barn yard in the neighborhood, was unfortunate enough to come into contact with a pitchfork in the hands of a laborer who was carting manure. The prong of the fork struck the lad on the eyelid, inflicting a painful wound, from which the blood flowed freely. The injury, together with the sight of the blood, so frightened the child that he fainted, and remained unconscious for several hours. Subsequently intermittent fever set in, and after lingering for many days he died. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body of deceased yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

## Motion for a Writ of Error for Mulligan.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Judges Clerke (P. J.), Sutherland and Allen.

FEB. 14.—*William Mulligan plaintiff, in error, vs. the People*.—Mr. Jas. T. Brady moved for a writ of error in this case. In June, 1860, Mulligan was indicted for having, on the 20th June in that year, made a felonious assault upon Ambrose W. Oliver and discharged at him a pistol, "charged with gunpowder and lead," with intent to kill him. The indictment has but one count and contains the above statements. On the 28th November, 1860, Mulligan was convicted of the crime so charged, the jury rendering a general verdict of guilty. The proof was that he did not discharge the pistol. No one pretended that he did. On this conviction Judge Gould, before whom the trial took place, sentenced him to imprisonment in the State prison, at hard labor, for the term of four years. Mulligan brought a writ of error, which carries up to this Court the record and a bill of exceptions. On these his counsel (Mr. Brady) now asks a reversal of the judgment against the defendant, and also moves for a new trial on the merits. The exceptions to the Judge's rulings and charge are numerous. Defendant's counsel states that while the jury was being empanelled the Judge charged the triers "that an impression formed by a juror would not disqualify him if it related only to the general character" of the accused. Mr. Brady argued at considerable length. The District Attorney opposed the motion, and the Court reserved its decision.

## The Post Office.

We annex a few practical extracts from the February number of Holbrook's *United States Mail*. They are applicable to all classes and sections:—

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—A knowledge of the rule and custom enforced by the department and generally adopted in post offices, in regard to the disposition of a certain class of correspondence, may perhaps be the means of preventing mortification and even more serious difficulty in some cases. We refer to certain letters supposed to be anonymous, which, in order to prevent the locality of the writer being known, are frequently enclosed to a postmaster to be remailed, the postmark there to be affixed, aiding generally, as is supposed, in putting the recipient of the letter off the track as to its real author. According to official instructions of the department, it is the duty of a postmaster to "remail such letter, with the postmark of his own office, and also to state upon it the name of the office from which it was sent to him to mail." Thus it will be seen that the "dodge" referred to is rather an unsafe one.

PRYING INTO LETTERS.—There are a class of delinquencies somewhat frequent, we are sorry to think, both in Post Offices and outside, which, although they do not, perhaps, in the estimation of some, involve that degree of moral turpitude of other offences, are both dishonest and illegal. Of this class is the practice of opening or prying into letters, in the language of the United States statute, "with a design to obstruct the correspondence or to pry into another's business or secrets." Experience shows that this practice is sometimes resorted to by persons who would scorn to open or tamper with letters with a view to rob them of anything of value which they might contain. Curiosity, and real dishonesty, is the motive of such. Our lawmakers, it seems, long since discovered the necessity of guarding against this mischievous and mean propensity, for as early as 1825 they placed upon the national statute book severe penalties against any one, inside or outside the Post Office, who should indulge in the dishonorable practice to which we have been alluding.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—Publishers of newspapers and periodicals cannot, it seems to us, be aware of the carelessness of some of those employed in addressing the wrappers upon their publications to go by the mails. That this is the cause of a large proportion of complaints of the failures and delays of this class of mail matter, no one will doubt who is in a way to notice the constant trouble and vexation of postmasters, route agents and others—oftentimes fruitless—in attempting to decypher the [illegible] upon [illegible] packages, especially those [illegible] from the [illegible]. It is really a serious evil, both to those who [illegible] and those who expect punctuality [illegible] papers. Publishers should [illegible] the manner in which [illegible] their work.

## NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

The General Appropriation bill was considered again in the House this evening. Several amendments were made, among which was one, through the energy of Mr. Hutchings, of five thousand dollars, for Dr. Simms' Womans' Hospital, in Madison avenue, New York. Progress was then reported, and the bill for the relief of Kansas taken up. An amendment to loan the money to the State of Kansas was voted down. The sum was reduced to fifty thousand, and then passed, receiving two more than the constitutional vote.

## NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

A large number of bills, mainly of local interest, were reported favorably upon by committees.

The bill to incorporate the Veterans of the National Guard (Seventh regiment) passed.

Mr. CONNOLLY moved a requisition for a report from the Long Island Railroad Company of all its business, stockholders, &c., stating as a reason for offering the resolution that the officers of the road had refused to show the books to stockholders. Adopted.

The resolution of the Assembly, appointing Francis Granger Commissioner to Washington in place of Thurlow Weed, was called up, and, on motion of Mr. Truman, laid on the table—15 to 12.

Mr. SESSIONS introduced a bill to repeal the law relative to the publication of legal notices.

Mr. FERRIS brought in a bill setting apart the unexpended amount of the Canal Enlargement appropriation of 1860. First, to pay for work and materials, and to so far complete the Oswego and Cayuga, and Seneca canals as to fit them in entire length for seven feet depth of water on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1861; and next to lengthen the locks of said canals. If no surplus remains for the latter work, then Gibson T. Williams, Henry Sage, John W. Thompson, Delos De Wolf, E. G. Spaulding and Joseph Field, are appointed a commission to lengthen the locks and sell the long locks to the State, or if the State refuse to purchase them, authorizing them to collect lockage toll on all boats over one hundred feet for twenty years.

EVENING SESSION.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oneida county and the bill relating to divorces were each ordered to a third reading.

Progress was reported on the bill to amend the charter of the New York Life Insurance Company.

The Governor's Annual Message was taken up, and Mr. COLVIN concluded his speech, attacking the positions of Governor Morgan in relation to the vetoed railroad bills of last session.

The resolutions to investigate the action of the Harbor Masters of New York was taken up.

Mr. GRANT spoke in favor of the investigation.

The subject was then postponed till the next Executive session.

Adjourned.

### Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 14, 1861.

The vote defeating the bill appropriating $100,000 for the relief of the Kansas sufferers was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Committee of the Whole to be taken up this evening after the Appropriation bill is completed.

Mr. WOODRUFF introduced bills to provide for a tax on New York city to pay each member of the Common Council for 1858 and 1859, $1,250 a year for services.

To appropriate $35,000 out of the State Treasury to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York city for a building as soon as $20,000 has been expended by the trustees.

To legalize the acts of the Common Council of New York, relative to filling up the lots on the south side of Fifty fifth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Mr. WEBSTER brought in a bill making the term of office of the Chamberlain of New York the same as the Comptroller's, and subjecting him to removal only for malfeasance, and by the same process as required for the removal of the Comptroller or Corporation Counsel.

A recess till seven o'clock was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The House agreed to hold evening sessions on Tuesday and Thursday evenings of each week.

The House resumed the consideration of the annual Appropriation bill, but did not conclude, and the bill was made the special order for Saturday.

The Kansas Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. FLOOD proposed an amendment to loan $100,000 to the State of Kansas, which after a long debate was voted down.

The bill was then amended by cutting down the appropriation to $50,000 and then passed by ayes, 88; nays, 22.

Adjourned at eleven P. M.

## Non-Arrival of European Steamers.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 14—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship City of Baltimore or the steamship Africa, now both due off this point with later Liverpool dates. Weather thick and rainy. Wind blowing a gale from the East.

PORTLAND, Feb. 14—11 P. M.

There are no signs of the steamer North American, from Liverpool 31st ult. and Londonderry 1st inst., now fully due at this port.

## Death of Judge Whitney.

BINGHAMTON, Feb. 14, 1861.

The Hon. Vincent Whitney, formerly a member of the Assembly and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died here at one o'clock this morning.

## Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1861.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89¾; Reading Railroad, 21¾; Morris Canal, 50¼; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅝. Sight exchange on New York at par a 1-10 per cent premium.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14, 1861.

Flour active: Howard street and Ohio, $5 12½; City Mills, $5. Wheat firmer: red, $1 25 a $1 28; white, $1 40 a $1 60. Corn active: yellow, 65c. a 67c.; mixed, 65c.; white, 65c. a 67c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady at 12½c. a 13c. Whiskey nominal at 17¼c. a 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1861.

Flour quiet at $5 25 a $5 50. Wheat unchanged. Corn firmer: yellow, 67c.; old, 65c. Provisions dull: bacon hams, 11 a 13c.; sides, 10½c.; shoulders, 8½c. Whiskey steady at 17½c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14, 1861.

Flour dull at $4 50 a $4 60 for superfine. Whiskey (advanced ¼c.) at 14c. Provisions quiet.

## City Intelligence.

REGIMENTAL GYMNASTICS.—Brady's Seventh Regiment Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's place, was last evening the scene of a concert and exhibition, the former by the band of the Seventh regiment and the latter by the "men of might and muscle" connected with the same. By an admirable arrangement of Mr. Brady a sufficient number of tickets only were issued to comfortably fill the six hundred seats provided for the audience. A large company were thus enabled to witness the performance with pleasure to themselves and without interference with the actors. Some forty gentlemen participated, and it is not too flattering to either their teacher or themselves to say that many of the performances were equal to those of professional athletiques. The "bill of fare" consisted of an entree of regular concert music by the band, followed by an intellectual dish in an address from S. Wallace Cone, Esq., and physical substantials in the shape of exercises upon vaulting horses, inclined poles, magic ladders, parallel bars, double rings, double trapeze, aerial flights, posturing and tumbling, fencing, broadsword and cane exercises, and a variety of other performances, winding up with a benediction from the band.

The audience, which consisted of a large number of military men, among whom were Colonel Duryea, Colonel Lefferts, Quartermaster Winchester, Captain Shumway, Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Va., with their ladies, appeared highly pleased with the entertainment, and the various feats were heartily applauded.

Among the most remarkable of these was that of Mr. A. S. Brady, the proprietor of the gymnasium, who raised himself seven times by the left arm.

The exhibition will be repeated on Saturday evening.

NEW COUNTERFEITS—RECOVERY OF SOME OF THE BOGUS BILLS.—Last evening the police were made aware that new counterfeit fives on the Monson Bank, Connecticut, were being pretty freely circulated throughout the city, and they accordingly gave immediate notice to the storekeepers. It was not long after when a man named John Sullivan was arrested in the Tenth precinct for passing one of the bills, and one James Sullivan in the Eighth precinct, for endeavoring to pass a similar bill. Both men were locked up to answer. During the early part of the evening Detective Roach got on the track of two suspicious looking men, and after following them for some time arrested both at the New Haven Railroad depot, just as they were about to take the cars for Boston. On the person of one was found $77 in fives, on the above bank. A number of counterfeits on the Hartford Bank, Connecticut, and about $200 in good money. When arrested one of them attempted to throw the bogus money away, but was detected. They were taken to the police headquarters, where they gave their names as Wm. Maxwell and John Watson, both of whom were held to answer. Several of the bills on the Monson Bank were successfully passed in the upper part of the city.

ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—According to announcement, the annual election for officers and committees of the American Institute took place yesterday between the hours of three and seven P. M. The ticket elected was the one prepared at a caucus of the members a short time previous to the voting. Among the officers chosen were the following:—Wm. Hall, President; Thomas B. Stillman, Amor J. Williamson, James L. Jackson, Vice Presidents; Henry Meigs, Thomas McElrath, Secretaries; Benedict Lewis, Jr., Treasurer.

POLITICAL BALANCE OF POWER IN EUROPE.—Rev. Dr. Cahill will deliver his celebrated lecture on this subject at Irving Hall, this evening, when doubtless many will assemble to hear the opinions of the reverend gentleman on a subject which is now attracting the attention of the whole of the civilized world.

THE STREETS OF LONDON.—Mr. John B. Gough will lecture on the above subject at the Cooper Institute, this evening. The subject is both a fruitful and interesting one, and, treated with Mr. [illegible] ability, the lecture will, no doubt, prove [illegible] and instructive.

## Political Intelligence.

THE SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN RANKS.—There are already three distinct factions in the republican party, each warring with and endeavoring to undermine the other. The most ultra portion is that under the leadership of the *Tribune* philosopher and Long John W[entworth], of the Chicago *Democrat*. They advocate the abolition doctrines, and would rather that fifty Unions should be broken to pieces than give up an inch of their radicalism. The second faction, and that which, it is said, has the ear of Old Abe, is supposed to stand firm on the Chicago platform. It has for its organs the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* and the Chicago *Tribune*, and is supported by a large proportion of the republican members of Congress. The third party, and that which displays the most wisdom and the greatest amount of philosophy, is that which is following the advice of Seward, Weed, and Kellogg, of Illinois. If the present growing trouble in the republican camp is not speedily compromised, the fate of the democratic party will soon be the fate of republicanism—it will go to pieces.

A STRAW SHOWING THE COURSE OF THE WIND.—An election for town officers was held in Addison, Steuben county, N. Y., on the 12th inst., when the Union party elected all their candidates. The Union nominee for Supervisor had 85 majority. The fusion electoral ticket in November had four majority in the town.

RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.—The Rhode Island Republican State Convention will be held in Providence on the 7th of March next.

INVITATION TO RESIGN.—The Richmond *Whig* thinks as it is now pretty well ascertained that Senators Hunter and Mason do not represent the sentiments of the people of Virginia, they ought to resign, and allow the Legislature, which is now in session, to fill their places.

## Obituary.

DEATH OF RICHARD S. WINSLOW.

Richard S. Winslow, of the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of this city, died at six o'clock yesterday morning at his residence at Westport, Connecticut. Mr. Winslow was a descendant of Governor Winslow, of the Plymouth colony, and was born at Hartford, Connecticut, about the year 1808. About the year 1820 he removed with his parents to Albany, in this State. He came to the city of New York more than thirty years ago, and established himself in commercial business, becoming, not long after, well known as a banker, in which profession he enjoyed the confidence of the community to the close of his life, and amassed a liberal fortune. He was a clear headed and energetic business man. His friendships were warm and his temper generous. He took great interest in railway enterprises, and his co-operation was very effectual in establishing that system of railway communication which connects the Atlantic seaports with the distant West. He has been a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of his native State, but at a time when his party was in a hopeful minority, and he was not elected. The succeeding year, however, he was chosen to represent the district in which he resided in the Connecticut Senate, and acquitted himself creditably to himself and his constituents. About eighteen months since he retired to Westport, in Connecticut, where he had an uncommonly beautiful and highly embellished country seat.

DEATH OF M. MARC CAUSSIDIERE.

By the steamship *New York*, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have intelligence of the death of M. Marc Caussidiere, the well known republican, and formerly Prefect of Police and representative of the people, who died at Paris on the 27th ult. M. Caussidiere was born at Lyons about the year 1809, and up to 1834 was only an obscure workman employed in the factories of Lyons and St. Etienne. In April of that year he distinguished himself as a revolutionist in the sanguinary affairs of Lyons and St. Etienne, in which he took an active part as leader and combatant. For the part he took in these outbreaks, he was tried before the High Court of Peers and condemned to imprisonment and sent to Mont Saint Michel, where he remained until the amnesty granted by Minister Molé in 1837. Always animated by the same republican ardor, he became one of the most active and earnest agents and circulators of *La Reforme*, the most advanced organ of the revolutionary party.

In February, 1848, M. Caussidiere, who had constantly remained on the barricades up to the triumph of the revolutionary party, installed himself by his own authority at the Prefecture of Police, the direction of which was soon after officially given him by the provisional government. He displayed in this post the ability and energy required by the emergency of the times, and prided himself upon having created order out of anarchy. The *bourgeoisie* saw in him, for the moment, its saviour, and the Department of the Seine sent him to the Constituent Assembly by a large majority—the twelfth out of thirty-four representatives.

The inaction of M. Caussidiere on the 15th of May led to his accusation before the Assembly. He defended himself in the Tribune, distributed among his colleagues a written justification of himself, and resigned his seat. He was returned with *eclat* by the electors, but after the days of June a double demand for authority to prosecute was made against him, and on the night of the 25th or 26th of August, the Assembly, by a double vote, gave permission for him to be put on his trial for the attempt of May 15, and refused it for that of the days of June. M. Caussidiere, who pronounced in vain upon this occasion a very able address, fled and took refuge in London, where he published his memoirs, which contained the narrative and explanation of the whole of his conduct.

Retired from political life, M. Caussidiere carried on in London a commission business for the sale of wines, and it is said received from the gratitude of Baron Rothschild, whose hotel he protected in 1848, the money necessary to carry on his business.

Leaving London, M. Caussidiere came to this city, where he remained several years, engaged as in London, in the sale of wines. Many of our readers will recall to mind his fine portly person, and some of them undoubtedly treasure up interesting mementoes of the once noted revolutionist.

## Military Intelligence.

ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

Preparations are being made by the Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments to make parades on the 22d inst., to commemorate the birthday of Washington. We consider the voluntary movement commendable on the part of our citizen soldiers to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of him who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," but it seems to us the five regiments which will parade on that day would appear to decidedly more advantage were they to make a consolidated parade, under the command of the senior colonel of the regiments present, or, we will suggest, under the command of ex-Colonel Duryee, of the Seventh regiment. Our citizens would by this measure have a good opportunity to see all the troops to good advantage, without the loss of time that would be incurred in visiting the several regimental parade grounds. One thing we will work, for if a consolidated parade shall be made, and the command given to Col. Duryea, the division thus formed will not be seven hours forming line, as is frequently the case with our old fogy Japanese generals.

Subjoined are copies of the regimental orders for the parade:—

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2.
HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE TROOPS,
WASHINGTON GREYS, NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

In commemoration of the birthday of Washington this regiment will parade in full uniform, with overcoats, without knapsacks—field and staff dismounted—on Friday, 22d of February.

Regimental line will be formed in Seventeenth street, right resting on Broadway, at two o'clock P. M.

The field and staff will report to the commandant at two o'clock P. M., and the band, drum corps, color bearer and general guides will report to the Adjutant at eleven o'clock A. M. at the parade grounds.

APPOINTMENTS.

R. W. Brown, First Lieutenant of Company I; Albert G. Enos, First Lieutenant of Company B; D. B. Keeler, Adjutant, vice C. J. Bissell, resigned; F. Franklin Smith, Surgeon, vice D. Donovan, deceased; G. H. Leads Smith, Surgeon, vice T. F. Smith, promoted; J. Trumbull Smith, Quartermaster, vice Keeler, promoted.

By order of George Lyons, Colonel.

D. B. KEELER, Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 3.
HEADQUARTERS, ELEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.,
WASHINGTON RIFLES, NEW YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

The several companies composing this regiment will parade in full uniform, with overcoats, and without knapsacks, on February 22, to celebrate the birthday of Washington. If there ever was a time since the death of this great man when his name should be remembered and honored that time has now come. The regimental line will be formed in Great Jones street, right on Broadway, at two o'clock P. M. Capt. E. Simon will perform escort duty, receiving the colors at the Colonel's quarters, and escorting them to the formation ground. The leader of the band, sergeant and color bearers, will report to Capt. Simon, at the Regimental Armory in time for duty. The non-commissioned and warrant staff officers, will report to the Adjutant, on the formation ground. The field and staff officers will report themselves at the Colonel's quarters, at a quarter past one o'clock P. M., dismounted, with overcoats and regulation caps.

By order of Col. Homer Bostwick.

GEO. A. RAYMOND, Adjutant.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 3.
HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN GUARD,
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, LIGHT INFANTRY,
NEW YORK, Feb. 11, 1861.

This regiment will parade, in uniform, with overcoats and knapsacks, on Friday, the 22d instant, to celebrate the birthday of the father of our country, the "immortal Washington." The Colonel trusts, on this important occasion, every man will report for duty. The line will be formed in Bond street, right on Broadway, at two o'clock P. M. The band, field music and non commissioned staff will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at two o'clock P. M. The field and staff will report to the Colonel (dismounted) on the ground, at two o'clock P. M.

ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

George A. Osgood, Lieutenant Colonel; George A. Buckingham, Major; Geo. W. Rosevelt, Quartermaster, vice Buckingham, promoted; Wm. A. Hills, Paymaster, vice Rosevelt, promoted; E. A. Quintard, Assistant Engineer; Philip R. Wilkins, Assistant Paymaster. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Colonel Abram S. Vosburgh.

A. H. [illegible], Adjutant.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our fair correspondents who have been inquiring with so much anxiety as to why the morning [illegible] were suspended, [illegible] performances at the Academy [illegible] will be delighted to ascertain that the artists [have re]solved to give the new opera "Un Ballo in Maschera" for a grand gala matinée on Saturday. The most expansive crinoline circles are wonderfully agitated [illegible] and it is rumored that [illegible] on this subject, there will be a grand invasion [fr]om the metropolis of Brooklyn, where the new opera has not yet been produced. In the last scene a large number of aristocratic auxiliaries will appear in masks and dominoes.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"La Sonnambula," an opera which is ever fresh and new, will be given this evening, with Brignoli as the fascinating Elvino, Susini as Count Rodolpho, and Madame Colson as Amina. A capital cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A local drama in five acts, with the taking title of "Central Park," was produced here last night with complete success. The plot of the new piece is very slight, and it reminds us very much of those old comedies of the Lope de Vega school, in which a single situation or idea was turned and twisted about in so ingenious a manner that even the audience with the key in their hands were sometimes quite unable to unravel the tangled web. Indeed one incident, perhaps the chief point in the play, is borrowed from an almost obsolete piece called "All in the Wrong," and produced at Drury Lane in Garrick's day. The incident alluded to is the loss of the miniature of a gentleman by his fiance, but the subsequent adventures of the picture differ materially in the new piece. The chief characters—a charming quartette—are Mr. Flamberry (Mr. Blake), an elderly gentleman of a suspicious turn of mind; Mrs. Flamberry (Miss Mary Gannon), a lady who is severely troubled by the green-eyed monster; Mr. Wyndham Otis, bachelor, affianced to Flora Myrtle (Miss Henriques), and finally Flora herself. For no earthly reason, all these people become frightfully jealous of each other, and quarrel in the most amusing way through five acts. They are finally reconciled on the skating pond in the Central Park, and the denouement is of the pleasantest character.

This play is a capital one of its kind, full of odd situations, curious *contretemps* and amusing equivoque. It was admirably acted, had what the French call a veritable success, and is booked for a long run. The Park scene (by Isherwood) is as fine a piece of scene painting as has ever come under our notice.

## Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 4225, 2195, 1922, 2368, 2948, 3128, 6346, 6403, (No number), 3180, 5040, 3216, 2603, 2104, 6659, 2409, 3114, 3352, 2374, 1912, 3136, 3310, 2036, 2391, 3379, 2710, 2949, 3317, 2528, 2307, 3226, 3256, 3353.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1.—Nos. 1179, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 337, 1017, 1163. Part 2.—Nos. 142, 686, 263, 826, 920, 934, 940, 942, 602, 944, 946, 950, 952.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 1348, 2939, 3063, 1766, 1659, 1420, 1812, 3061, 1823 (one hour causes), 169. Part 2.—Nos. 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 449, 450, 451, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458.


**Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—**

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 39, Feb. 14, 1861.
16, 28, 46, 54, 39, 30, 43, 9, 8, 63, 24, 48.
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 19, Feb. 14, 1861.
63, 69, 34, 37, 7, 58, 70, 55, 27, 60, 17, 56.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

**Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.**—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 127, Feb. 14, 1861.
58, 73, 65, 72, 42, 9, 55, 43, 46, 29, 16, 70, 14.
DELAWARE—CLASS 128, Feb. 14, 1861.
46, 32, 61, 63, 5, 27, 71, 39, 37, 67, 11, 74.

Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

**Balmorals for Cold Weather, White** Satin and Kid Slips and Gaiters for balls and parties, India Rubber Boots and Shoes for snow and rain, at
MILLER & CO.'S, 387 Canal street.

**Brooklyn Fact Established Ten Years—** The incomparability of WILLIAMSON'S Photographs and Cameo-types. Fulton street, opposite Clinton.

**Gas Bills Reduced and the Light Improved** by the Sterling Gas Regulator, manufactured and warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. Office 505 Broadway, basement.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing** Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless** and Instantaneous; black or brown. Factory, 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

**Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees; also** Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

**Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—The best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

**Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure** Truss, No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

**Barry's Tricopherous is the best and** cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

**Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown.** Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and all druggists. Arctic Ointment.

**Brown's New and Elegant French Restaurant** and Lunch Room, 13 Broad street, opposite the Bonded Warehouses, are now open.

**Millions of Bottles of** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.


## Married.

ACKER—ARMSTRONG.—In this city, on Thursday, February 14, by the Rev. Chas. Fletcher, Mr. PETER ACKER to Mrs. MARY H. ARMSTRONG.

FOGERTY—HOGAN.—On Tuesday evening, February 12, by the Rev. Mr. Trainor, Mr. WILLIAM FOGERTY to Miss MARY HOGAN, all of this city.

KIRK—TOPPING.—On Thursday, February 14, by the Rev. Edward Lathrop, Mr. ALFRED D. KIRK to Miss MADELINE P. TOPPING, all of this city.

LYMAN—PAVIE.—On Thursday, February 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. J. P. Hovey, MILES A. LYMAN to EMMA J., daughter of Edmund A. Pavie, all of this city.

## Died.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, February 13, THEANA G. BUTLER, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Wells, No. 573 Broome street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further invitation.

CORBETT.—In this city, at his residence, No. 240 Broome street, THOMAS CORBETT, aged 62 years and 8 months.

The funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

FARRELL.—On Wednesday, February 13, BERNET FARRELL, only son of Bernet and Ann Farrell, in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 179 East Twenty-second street, corner of First avenue, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

FAY.—On Thursday, February 14, of consumption, MARY L. THOMAS, wife of Augustus Fay, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 290 West Fifty-first street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

GRAHAM.—On Tuesday evening, February 12, MARY, widow of the late David Graham, Sr.

The funeral services will be performed at Dr. Phillips' church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

GALBRAITH.—On Wednesday, February 13, JOHN JAMES, the beloved and only son of Robert and Margaret Galbraith, aged 3 years, 6 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from 241 Stanton street, corner of Mangin.

Londonderry (Ireland), Canada and Philadelphia papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 14, JOHN JOHNSON, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of his family and those his brother, H. B. Johnson, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 45 Bridge street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Hull and Southampton (England) papers please copy.

LACY.—On Thursday morning, February 14, PATRICK LACY, in the 41st year of his age, a native of the county of Wexford, Ireland.

His late friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 201 East Twelfth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock.

MCGARAHAN.—On Wednesday, February 13, ELIZABETH MCGARAHAN, daughter of Francis and Rose McGarahan, of Carrigallen, county Leitrim, Ireland, wife of Thos. Ramsey, and late wife of Bernard Shanly, aged 42 years.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 137 Twelfth street, between First and Second avenues.

MACILWAIN.—On Tuesday, February 12, ALEXANDER R. MACILWAIN, aged 28 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 425 Washington street, without further notice.

Canada papers please copy.

MOORE.—In this city, on Sunday, February 3, of diptheria, NORA M. MOORE, only child of the late William K. and Martha E. Moore, of Mobile, Alabama, aged 4 years and 6 months.

NESTERLO.—On Thursday morning, February 14, ELIZABETH VAN RENSSELAER, daughter of the late Rensselaer Nesterlo, of Albany.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of her mother, 39 East Twenty-fourth street, without further notice.

[illegible].—In Williamsburg, on Wednesday night,

February 13, ARTHUR H[illegible], son of [illegible] H. and Sarah A. N[illegible].

[illegible] NEWMAN, infant son of John [illegible] Newman, aged 6 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from the house, in Graham avenue, one door North of North second street, Williamsburg.

ROWELL.—In this city, on Thursday, February 14, JOSEPH WARREN, son of Warren and Jane Rowell, aged 2 years, [illegible] month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 23 Rutgers street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 104 East Thirteenth street. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

SKINNER.—On Wednesday, February 13, ELIZABETH SKINNER, aged 76 years.

Funeral this (Friday) morning at eleven o'clock, from the residence of her son, in Eighty-fourth street, between First and Second avenues. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

SWEENEY.—On Thursday, February 14, SARAH SWEENEY, aged 22 years and four days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 Cannon street.

VALENTINE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 13, AMELIA G., beloved wife of Jacob G. Valentine, after a short but severe illness, aged 30 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, 66 Lawrence street.

Westfield (Mass.) papers please copy.

WISCHMANN.—On Wednesday, February 13, LOUISA MARIA, daughter of Herman and Maria Wischmann, aged 1 year and 28 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence No. 31 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 13, MRS. ANN WALKER, widow of Colonel John C. Walker.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 60 Hoyt street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

WELLES.—At Athens, Pa., Tuesday, January 29, FRANCES WELLES, youngest child of Henry S. and Amelia B. Welles, aged 10 years, 2 months and 10 days.

WINSLOW.—At Westport, Conn., on Thursday, February 14, RICHARD HENRY WINSLOW, aged 54 years, late of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., and for nearly thirty years a resident of this city.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

A PAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES.—TO JOBBERS ONLY. The "PAPER" NECK-TIE. Patent applied for. "RELIEF" TIE, self adjusting, patented January 29, 1861. SMITH & BROUWER, Manufacturers, 36 WARREN STREET, N. Y.

Editors who copy the above, and send us a marked paper, will receive by mail a patent "Relief" Tie.

AT EVERDELL'S OLD STORE, 302 BROADWAY. Wedding Cards.—These celebrated engraved Cards sold only at this store.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 BROADWAY—ARTISTIC MONOgrams beautifully cut and stamped on note paper.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SON'S—WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes of the latest styles. 104 Fulton street, New York. Established 1815.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Economical housewives, who make bread as well as pies, cakes and all descriptions of pastry, should investigate the merits of Messrs. E. Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) Concentrated Leaven. Follow the instructions given with the canister, and you will be delighted with this preparation.

For sale by all the principal druggists and grocers.
GEORGE D. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
189 Pearl street, New York.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES
Are daily being made of croup, diptheria and coughs by Dr. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. Warranted not to fail. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists everywhere. Depot 56 Cortlandt street.

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30 gross Townsend's Sarsaparilla.
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1,000 gross Mason's Blacking.
20 gross Hegeman's Cod Liver Oil.
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| 24th street, between 9th and 10th avenues | 400 |
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ANY ONE WISHING TO LET A SMALL, CONVEnient House, with all the modern improvements, and situated in a respectable neighborhood, below Thirty-sixth street, rent from $500 to $700, will hear of a good tenant, by addressing J. H. J., box 713 Post office.

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HOUSE WANTED.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A MEdium sized House, with all the modern improvements, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-eighth streets, and Seventh and Ninth avenues. Address O., station E, Eighth avenue, giving particulars and lowest price.

HOUSE WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY; A COTtage in the upper part of the city or part of a house; rent not to exceed $300 per annum. Address, stating particulars as to location, number of rooms and price, S. N., box 415 Post office.

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WANTED—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS COMPLETE for housekeeping, for two ladies, without children; not below Fourth or above Sixteenth street, and near Broadway. References exchanged. Address immediately, with description, terms per month and location, M. A. Burt, Godfrey's Union square Post office.

WANTED—TO HIRE, A MEDIUM SIZED HOUSE, IN good order, and pleasantly located, between Eleventh and Thirty fourth streets, for a small family; responsible tenant. Address box 1,537 Post office.

WANTED—TO RENT, IN BROOKLYN, BY THE 1ST of May next, a small cottage House, in good order and neighborhood; rent not to exceed $300, and not over ten minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Address, with full particulars, D. O., box 164 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE AND HEALTHY neighborhood, four Furnished Rooms convenient for housekeeping and suitable for a small family. Terms moderate. Address F. H., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, OR PART OF A HOUSE, in Jersey City. Rent not to exceed $150 per year. Address J. D., box 1,071 New York Post office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR A SHADES OR a corner store, in a good location. Rent moderate and lease for three or five years. Address, for one week, Business, box 121 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOUR furnished Rooms, with modern improvements, suitable for housekeeping, on the first or second story, located between Second and Eighth avenues, and Seventh and Twentyseventh streets. Rent not to exceed $350. Unquestionable references given and required. Address for three days N. T., box 114 Herald office, stating location, terms and time of giving possession.

WANTED.—PARTIES HAVING FURNISHED AND unfurnished Houses to rent or lease will please call and register their names on our books, as we have a number of first class applicants now waiting. PEET & CO., 820 Broadway.

## SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A NEAT THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HIGH stoop House for sale, 88 Lexington avenue. Has all the modern improvements and in good order. Terms easy. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, 163 Broadway.

A HANDSOME BROWN STONE HOUSE FOR SALE—or would be let to a responsible party, on the most improving part of Lexington avenue; size 20 by 50; replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Possession immediately. Terms moderate and little cash required; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to P. J. MURTHA, northeast corner of Fifty third street and Third avenue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—$4,500 WILL BUY A DESIRAble three story and basement brick House and Lot, well located in Seventeenth ward, near Second avenue. Immediate application is necessary to JOSEPH McGUIRE, 36 Seventh street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE for sale or to let at Harlem, 116th street, near avenue A; all the modern improvements, best of neighborhood and fine river view. Inquire of MELICK, 407 Broadway, or on the premises. Terms easy.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE or exchange for real or personal property, in county or State rights, a valuable Patent. The article is wanted in every family; retails for two shillings. No humbug. Call and see for yourself, at 428 Second avenue, N. Y., third floor front.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, a first class brown stone House, also one of brick, with all improvements, in good locations, near all the car routes. Apply to J. RICHARDSON, 328 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

CHICAGO PROPERTY, WITH SOME CASH, IN EXchange for dry goods. Address H. O., New York Post office.

DESIRABLE SIXTH AVENUE PROPERTY FOR sale—45 and 100 feet, east side of Sixth avenue, 50 feet above Thirty-fifth street, one block above the Tabernacle and opposite the square. Inquire of GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson market.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST CLASS city property; it is accessible to the city in boat ... by railroad, and is in every way a suitable place for a gentleman's country seat; it has good buildings, good water and is very pleasantly situated. For particulars inquire at the office of J. LEVEYZOW, 519 Pearl street, near Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN, AND TERMS easy; only $3,000 for a farm of 71 acres, with house, barn, fruits and running water; 21 miles from this city and near Paterson depot. For particulars apply to A. SERGEANT, 15 Wall street.

FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP—CONVENIENT TO THE city, of various sizes, qualities and prices, in good building order and fence, and some to exchange for city or Brooklyn property; three fine Country Seats; a valuable Grist Mill property.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 83 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD BE EXCHANGED FOR A good farm near New York, a valuable House in the city of Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements. For particulars address box 153 Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY brown stone front Houses, with all the modern improvements, finished in the best style; situated on Murray Hill, between Park and Lexington avenues, Nos. 45 and 47 East Thirty-seventh street. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY MANSION on Murray Hill, Fifth avenue, is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury notes or stocks. Principals only need apply. Address Owner, No. 4 William street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 100 ACRES SITUATED AT Urbana, Illinois, six miles from city and railroad station; improved and beautifully located; two story house, store, and two lots on the Hudson river railroad, 20 miles from the city. Inquire at 438 Greenwich street, grocery house of W. H. Keith.

FOR SALE—ON LEXINGTON AVENUE, CORNER OF Thirty-fifth street, two first class four story stone front Houses, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of Dr. H. KNAPP, owner, 164 Allen street.

FOR SALE—THE TWO NEW HOUSES, BROWN stone fronts, nearly completed, with all the modern improvements, and built in the best manner. Desirable location overlooking the park, 183 and 187 East Fifteenth street. Terms to suit. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 183 Bowery, corner of Broome street, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY HOUSE No. 383 Fourth street, between Broadway and the Bowery; built for the owner's use (within the last four years) in the most substantial manner; replete with all the modern improvements and in complete order, lot 25x132; a desirable chance for an investment. For further particulars apply to R. H. CUDLIPP, 119 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, TWENTY MINUTES ride from Thirty-first street, a basement two story and attic House, large garden, gas and water throughout; also, a brown stone front House in Fiftieth street, near Eighth avenue. Apply to W. H. SILLIMAN, Broadway, corner of Twenty-eighth street.

## SHIPPING.


**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS** SAILING FROM NEW YORK AND CITY POINT, VIRGINIA, FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, THE EUROPEAN AND NORTH AMERICAN RAILWAY, AND THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
ARAGO, ..... Saturday, February 16
ANGLO SAXON, ..... Saturday, March 2
Passage to Liverpool, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
Passage to London, first cabin, $85; second cabin, $65; steerage, $30.
Passage to Paris, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Queenstown, first cabin, $75; second cabin, $55; steerage, $30.
Passage to Londonderry, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
Passage to Glasgow, first cabin, $80; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30.
Passage to Havre, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Antwerp, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Hamburg, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Bremen, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Rotterdam, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Amsterdam, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Copenhagen, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Stockholm, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Gothenburg, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Christiania, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Helsingfors, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to St. Petersburg, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Moscow, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Warsaw, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Vienna, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Prague, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Budapest, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Belgrade, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Constantinople, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Athens, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Rome, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Naples, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Florence, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Milan, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Turin, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Genoa, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Venice, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Trieste, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Fiume, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Ragusa, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Cattaro, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Durazzo, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Valona, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Prevesa, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Patras, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Corinth, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Argos, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Nauplia, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Tripolitza, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Sparta, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Kalamata, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Gythion, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Cerigo, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Cerigotto, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Candia, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Rethymo, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Canea, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Suda, first cabin, $90; second cabin, $70; steerage, $30.
Passage to Retimo

## THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

to Mr. Gidding's successor, and written at his request. Was not this so?

Mr. Hutchins said he desired his colleague (Mr. Cox) to insert a simple paragraph about Mr. Giddings, to which he (Mr. Hutchins) would reply in the same manner by writing. He, however, did not see his colleague's reply.

Mr. Cox—I read it to you before it was published.

Mr. Hutchins replied that his colleague commenced reading the reply, but he did not stay till it was all read.

Mr. Cox resumed, saying he had no idea that Mr. Hutchins would defend Mr. Giddings, as his remarks were in reply to Mr. Hutchins. When his colleague (Mr. Hutchins) talked about "dirty linen," he wished it to be understood that he (Mr. Cox) had been the subject of extraordinary attacks here and at home. Mr. Giddings ceaselessly attacked him in the last Congress. His successor began the attack the other day. I have always spoken on the defensive—always, and defended myself from attack. I am ready to do it always. I stand by what I have said and written. Why don't my colleague find fault with his colleague (Mr. Hutchins) for inserting his paragraph, to which mine was only written at his request in reply? My remarks were called forth by the questions concerning the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. They were intended to be for the purpose of urging remedial legislation. It is strange that the republicans, while they are so quick to praise the Southern Union men (Messrs. Etheridge and Clemens), hurl their missiles at Northern Union men, who are democrats. It is because they prefer their platform to the Union.

Mr. Webster, (opp.) of Md., rose to a question of privilege, concerning some fugitive slave case in Carlisle, Pa., calling out Messrs. Stevens and Junkin in reply.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The Senate's amendment to the Pacific Railroad was considered until the expiration of the morning hour.

The House struck out, by 95 against 61, that part of the proposition that the Central road shall go via Fort Riley from the mouth of the Kansas river.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-three came up.

THE CRISIS.

Mr. Campbell, (rep.) of Pa., alluded to the present condition of affairs. If conciliation fails they should look the danger in the face and act as becomes men. If those who have seized the forts, arsenals, and other public property, surrendered them, he would hear their complaints, and if well founded furnish the measures of redress. What reason have the enemies of the Union to oppose the peaceful inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, who was elected strictly according to the forms of the constitution. Though the vessel of State was now dashed about, a pilot will presently be found. He argued that our government is a grand nation of people and not of States. It is supreme, and the heresy of secession can make no impression on reasonable minds. Secession is rebellion. In the seceded States there are men true to the government, and who preserve their allegiance to the Union. Honor and humanity demand that they be protected. Any other course would sink the government to perdition. Any government not protecting them from persecution, confiscation and death is not worthy of that name. There are no grievances which cannot be redressed in the Union. He was willing to do [...]

[...] of those troops enabled the committee to present a report showing that none now existed. This was perfectly clear to his mind. The formation was nipped in the bud and stifled by the presence of these forces. He moved to lay Mr. Branch's resolutions on the table.

Mr. Branch remarked that he had already stated his resolution was neither approved nor sanctioned by any member of the committee. His name alone was signed to the minority report. Did he not, in open session of the committee to-day, say to them that he desired to present a resolution requesting the President to remove the troops? He knew that he stood alone, and that circumstances prevented him from submitting his resolution to the committee, knowing that it would be voted down. Were not gentlemen from Massachusetts the first to speak out and say yes, it was useless to present it?

Mr. Dawes—Yes; and that was a reason. I thought it would never be heard of.

Mr. Branch replied that the gentleman had thus vindicated him from a want of courtesy, but now the gentleman had made a motion which would cut off further debate, and prevent him from replying, thus taking advantage of his (Mr. Branch's) courtesy.

Mr. Dawes said that Mr. Branch had, by a course hitherto unknown, succeeded in getting before the House a resolution that was never before the committee. He did not desire to prevent the gentleman from making remarks provided he (Mr. Dawes) could hold the floor, and he moved to lay the resolution on the table. He again asked by what sort of process Mr. Branch was enabled to manufacture a minority report out of the majority report; there was a majority report, and the gentleman says he concurs in it.

Mr. Branch said his only objection was that the report did not go far enough. As no conspiracy existed he asked, in his resolution, that the federal troops be removed from Washington.

Mr. John Cochrane, (opp.) of N. Y., claimed the attention of the Chair, and obtained the floor only on the condition exacted by Mr. Dawes, that he, Mr. Cochrane, would renew the motion to lay the resolution on the table which the latter had made. Mr. Cochrane said that he deprecated as much as Mr. Branch or any other lover of civil and religious liberty the gathering of an armed force where the Capitol is located and the Legislature assembled, and where free speech should not only be tolerated but sustained. He disliked, as much as the gentleman the notes of the military being heard in the morning air, and the exhibition of the bayonet in the glittering sun, and a force near the Capitol—leaving the impression that the impress of power was brought to bear on free legislation. The evidence submitted today showed conclusively that although there was now no organization threatening the District of Columbia and the federal power, yet that at one period of time there was such danger, and rumors and reports loading the breeze, and making pregnant the atmosphere, and attracting the attention of all; and under the proof of these rumors precautionary measures were adopted to have a protecting force of militia in the District; for, if he remembered aright, the question put to the leader of the federal force was whether reliance should be placed on the regular forces rather than on the militia, when his reply indicated that in the face of the threatening [...] would be more wise and prudent [...] leader to rely on the regular forces [...] mob than on the militia, and [...] the committee.

Mr. Kunkel, (opp.) of Md., [...]

[...]

Marion, Smythe county, Va., tarred, feathered, ridden on a rail and committed to jail.

SLAVE RETURNED HOME.

A negro woman, slave to Rev. James Doughen, of Lynchburg, Va., who escaped to Boston several months since, voluntarily returned to her master on Saturday last, having been reduced almost to the point of starvation during her stay among her pretended friends.

THE PALMETTO AT ANNAPOLIS.

The Annapolis *Republican* of Thursday says:—A palmetto flag was hoisted on Tuesday night near St. Anne's church, in this city. It waved but a short time, however, for as soon as the Union boys discovered it, on Wednesday morning, they hauled it down and tore the odious emblem in pieces. The stars and stripes are good enough for the Union men of Annapolis.

## SPEECH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

REMARKS OF HON. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS IN THE GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION, ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, THE RESOLUTIONS OF MR. NISBET, OF BIBB, AND MR. JOHNSON, OF JEFFERSON, BEING UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Mr. President:—The motion of the honorable delegate from the county of Jefferson, (Hon. H. V. Johnson) is first to strike out the pending resolution offered by the honorable delegate from Bibb county, (Hon. E. A. Nisbet) and to insert in lieu thereof, the propositions he has submitted by way of substitute; and then, in the second place, to refer or commit both these propositions to a committee of twenty-one. The pending question is on the motion to refer to such committee. The object, I take it, is not to obstruct or delay the action of the Convention. It is rather to present in the most direct manner a test question between those who are for immediate secession and those who prefer the adoption of some other remedy, looking to a redress of existing wrongs in the Union and under the constitution, before taking this last resort. The first of the resolutions of the honorable delegate from Bibb, that one which is now under consideration, declares it to be the right and the duty of the State to secede from the Union. It is true this resolution, as stated by the honorable mover, does not in express terms declare it to be the duty of the State to secede now, nor would it of itself commit any one who might vote for it to immediate secession. But that is evidently the object of the resolution. It is to commit the State to immediate secession; and I am frank to say, that if we are to secede for existing causes, without any further effort to secure our rights under the constitution, in the Union—if a majority of this Convention have lost all hope, and look upon secession as the only remedy left—in my opinion, the sooner we secede the better. Delay can effect no good. How this Convention stands upon that question, I do not know. Some claim a large majority for immediate and unconditional secession, while others think there is a majority still looking with hope to redress and conciliation. I, for one, am very desirous of having this point settled and put to rest in good feeling and harmony amongst ourselves by a test vote. My action [...]

[...]

## THE GREAT FRESHET ON THE HUDSON.

### Immense Amount of Property Destroyed at Albany—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

[From the Albany Argus, Feb. 14.]

The warm, foggy weather of the past few days, together with the rain that fell on Monday, admonished our citizens that an inundation of more than ordinary extent was impending, and those who owned property lying near the river took every precaution to guard against damage. The result proves that they did not act an hour too soon. But, although their timely efforts have resulted in saving everything like merchandise in the warehouses, we regret that we are not able to add that the inundation has proved as harmless to other descriptions of property.

During Tuesday and Tuesday night gangs of men were employed on the piers and docks removing everything that was moveable to places of safety, and by daylight it was thought by everybody that when the anticipated freshet came it would find less destructible property within its reach than had been the case for many years. Everybody and everything seemed to be quite prepared for the worst; but, unfortunately, the greatest damage has resulted to a class of property that, on similar occasions, escaped with little or no injury.

Tuesday night the water rose slowly but steadily, and by morning a portion of the docks were submerged. Still, there were few who had any idea that the ice would move during the day. It was so thick and strong (unusually so for so late in the season) as to give the impression that it was capable of withstanding for a day or two longer, at least, any pressure that the ice from above might tax it with. The passengers for the trains leaving East Albany at seven o'clock crossed over in perfect security on sleighs, and even half an hour later as many as fifty loaded teams were to be seen at different points crossing to and fro. But a few moments after that hour all was changed, and the Hudson, instead of lying placidly under a heavy sheet of ice, presented a fearful scene as its swelling waters rushed violently along, crushing the ice into pieces and sweeping away everything moveable that lay in its course along the docks on both sides of the river.

During Tuesday night information was received here that the Mohawk river had broken up and that it was rushing into the Hudson with fearful rapidity. At a later hour intelligence was brought that the river was rising at Troy, and that the docks there were submerged.

About midnight it was ascertained that the ice had moved at Troy but was again stopped; that this stoppage had thrown the water back, and that the river was rising there at the rate of four feet an hour. Early yesterday morning the ice again started off in the vicinity of Troy, and coming down banked up just above Bath, forming an immense dam, which extended from shore to shore, and over the island in front of the lumber district. For two or three hours this barrier withstood an immense pressure from above—the river at that point being several feet higher than it was at Bath, although the water found a vent through some narrow passes of the land. But about ten minutes past eight o'clock this barrier yielded with a terrible crash, and [...]

[...]

Tracey & Co.'s distillery, opposite Burt's brewery, escaped without damage. The cellars are filled [...], but they contain nothing but empty b[...] with water, [...] rain, so that no loss will be sustained.

We are informed that the lo[ss ...] in the lumber district is trifling—nothing beyond th[e ...] destruction of two or three small offices.

Bradlam & Sco[...] yard, on Water street, is damaged considerably [...] piles of [...]. Most of the sheds are torn down, and [...] lumber are floating about the vicinity. It was [im]possible to reach the yard to ascertain the extent of the damage.

With whatever minuteness we might attempt to describe the inundation, and the scene presented in that portion of our city that is submerged, we would fail to convey to our readers out of town anything approaching a correct idea of the extent of the disaster. In the northern section the water in several of the streets running parallel with the river is several feet high, and many families have been driven to make a hasty retreat to the houses of friends who are more fortunately located. In other instances families occupying second stories find themselves surrounded by water and cut off from all communication with the city except by boats.

The Central Railroad passenger depot can be reached only by means of boats from the Stanwix Hall. Further down Broadway, from our office to the south bounds of the city, a distance of a mile, the street is navigable nearly the entire length for small boats, and many of them were employed all day removing goods, furniture and families. It may be said, in fact, that the entire business portion of the city east of Broadway is inundated, and business is entirely suspended. All the stores from Hudson street to the South ferry are flooded, but the water did not rise so rapidly as to prevent the merchants from saving their goods.

In the southern section scores of families have been rendered homeless.

But a few minutes before the breaking up of the river a party consisting of some six or eight persons left the Boston depot for this city. They reached the piers, when they separated; four of them ran and barely got over the State street bridge before it was swept from its foundations, while the other two started down the pier for the Hamilton street bridge. Just as they reached that bridge the crash commenced, and in an instant they were surrounded by water which swept them off the bridge. Finding themselves hemmed in, they ran upon the ice which had been used as a skating park (Tompkins) and on it they were conveyed down the river. The ice being very strong and the current towards the western shore, they ran against the South ferry slip and were rescued.

THE FRESHET IN TROY.

According to the Troy *Times* the aggregated damage done in Troy will not probably exceed $10,000. Although the basements of the stores on River street, the foundries and iron works in the lower part of the city, have been more or less submerged, such was the preparation made by nearly everybody, that the loss in individual cases reaches $100 only in a very few instances.

In the upper part of the city the principal sufferers were Dunn & Kennedy, brewers, on River street, who lose about $400 worth of beer, destroyed in the vats. [...]

[...]

or of the United States, at any time when the said George Law is alleged by the defendants to have delivered, or authorized, or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the government of the United States? Answer—Yes.

14. Did the proper officers of the Post Office Department, or of the United States, at the time when the said Gustavus A. Conover is alleged by the defendants to have executed said bond, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the government of the United States? Answer—Yes.

15. Did the proper officers of the Post Office Department, or of the United States, at any time when the said Gustavus A. Conover is alleged by the defendants to have delivered, or authorized, or consented to, or acquiesced in the delivery of said bond to the United States of America, or to or for their use, know or have notice that the said Isaac V. Fowler was a defaulter to the government of the United States? Answer—Yes.

16. Is the bond set forth in the complaint of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover the deed of George Law, one of the complainants above named? Answer—No.

17. Is the bond set forth in the complaint of George Law and Gustavus A. Conover the deed of Gustavus A. Conover, one of the complainants above named? Answer—No.

On being interrogated by the Judge, the jury said they all agreed to the verdict.

The District Attorney asked the Judge when he would be ready to hear the argument in the case.

The Judge said at any time.

Mr. O'Conor desired to have notice from the District Attorney when he was ready.

### United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Commissioner Geo. F. Betts.

IN THE MATTER OF THE STEAMSHIP KANGAROO—IMPORTANT DECISION RELATIVE TO THE PASSENGER ACT OF 1855.

This was a proceeding to enforce a penalty of fifty dollars each for two hundred passengers, amounting to ten thousand dollars, against the master of the steamship Kangaroo, for an alleged excess of that number allowed by the above law to be carried according to the measurement of the vessel.

The proceeding was instituted on the information of one Dillon, formerly in the employ of the steamship company, and a number of similar informations were threatened against other vessels of the company by him, unless compromised. The prosecution has been taking testimony before the Commissioner for the last fortnight, for the purpose of showing that parts of the vessel, usually occupied by passengers, were appropriated to portions of the cargo; but it appeared also in evidence that what was claimed to be cargo consisted of passengers' luggage and a few stores for their use.

It was contended by the defence that the charge to [...]